

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62-67
RYE NURSERIES



rees and Plants

(HARDY ORNAMENTALS)

CHARLES FREMD

Vines, Fruits . . .
Roses, Shrubs, Etc.

ESTABLISHED 1870

RYE, NEW YORK



Cut-Flowers.

We are at all times prepared to decorate churches, halls or private houses with Palms, Cut-Flowers, etc., for weddings or other occasions.

We also make up original and artistic floral designs of every description, of the freshest first-class flowers. These we can pack so skilfully that they will ship long distances in good condition.

Orders for cut-flowers, in large or small quantities, will receive our careful attention and be quickly and carefully filled.

Rustic Work.

Wire and Rustic Chairs, Settees, Iron Vases, etc. A full line of rustic supplies, in the best materials and prettiest designs, will be constantly kept in stock at Rye Nurseries. We deal in all popular sizes, and our lawn furniture is neatly and substantially made. We sell such goods as low as they can be obtained elsewhere in the market.

Tools and Fertilizers.

These we furnish at or below manufacturers' prices.

Horse Mowers. 25, 30, 35 and 40-inch cut.

Hand Mowers, New Model. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20-inch cut.

Excelsior Side Wheel. 10, 12, 14, 16 18 and 20-inch cut.

New Model High Wheel. 10 12 14, 16, 18 and 20-inch cut.

Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machines and Hay Rakes.

Miscellaneous Tools and Implements.

Carts, Harness, Barrows, Plows, Harrows, and all tools necessary on a gentleman's place.

Fertilizers.

The Eagle Brand. In any quantity.

Lister's Celebrated Mauures. By the pound, barrel or ton.

Address

CHARLES FREMD, Rye, N.

PREFACE.



IN OFFERING this Catalogue, we are grateful for past favors, and beg to call attention to the fact that we have added many new, rare and desirable Trees, Plants and Shrubs to our already large collection, and we will, as heretofore, do our utmost to deserve a continuance of former patronage, as well as a good share of new trade.

It shall be our aim to use every care and precaution in the digging, packing and delivering of Trees and Plants. We have a soil at our nurseries which is peculiarly adapted to the formation of an abundance of fibrous roots, and the frequent transplanting our stock undergoes adds to its quality and strength, insuring also its carrying qualities and vigor, so that we very rarely hear of losses where ordinarily good care is taken in planting, and proper attention is bestowed afterwards.

By referring to the prices in this Catalogue, it will be seen that they are as low as it is possible to make them, taking into consideration the high quality of our stock. At these prices it is impossible for us to guarantee the stock after it has left our possession and care; but for a small advance over the list price on any Tree, Plant or Shrub, we will give an absolute guarantee, and will cheerfully replace any that may die.

In sending orders by mail, we would suggest that purchasers state the prices they wish to pay for the stock selected, and entire faith can be placed upon our promise to give full value for those prices.

Our trees and plants are of so many and various sizes and ages that it is difficult to affix the price to each individual variety; but, by selecting stock of about a medium price, our customers can feel assured of receiving full value for their money in every case.

All orders from parties unknown to us should be accompanied by satisfactory reference, drafts or money orders.

Our facilities for shipping are very complete, whether it be by wagon, freight, express or mail. Packing is done in a very careful manner, and the charges for it will not exceed the cost of the material used.

It will, at all times, be a pleasure to show any one through our nurseries. Our place is within a mile of Rye Station, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R., where conveyance can be had at a cost of twenty-five cents.

We will be pleased to enter into correspondence regarding the laying-out of grounds, orchards or gardens, and it will be a pleasure to us to give personal attention to the subject, cheerfully giving suggestions as to the selection of stock and methods of planting. The results of our long experience in the business are at the disposal of our friends.

CHARLES FREMD,

RYE NURSERIES,

Rye, New York.



Hardy Ornamentals.

UPRIGHT and WEEPING DECIDUOUS TREES.

In this latitude Deciduous Trees and Shrubs can safely be planted at any time in spring after the frost is out of the ground until the foliage starts ; and in autumn any time after wood and foliage have ripened until the ground freezes.

Before making out your order, read and note carefully the contents of the first page.

ACER (Maple). The Maples all have regular, graceful outlines and beautiful foliage, which, in most cases, colors brilliantly ere it falls. They are clean and vigorous in growth, and adapt themselves to all soils.

Price, 50 cts. to \$2 each.

A. campestre. The English Cork-barked Maple. Medium in growth, with small, handsome foliage.

A. lævigatum. Very smooth, shining leaves.

A. l. variegata. Leaves brightly variegated.

A. colchicum rubrum. A rare and beautiful Japanese species, of medium growth and rounded form ; wood and foliage of the young growth are bright crimson.

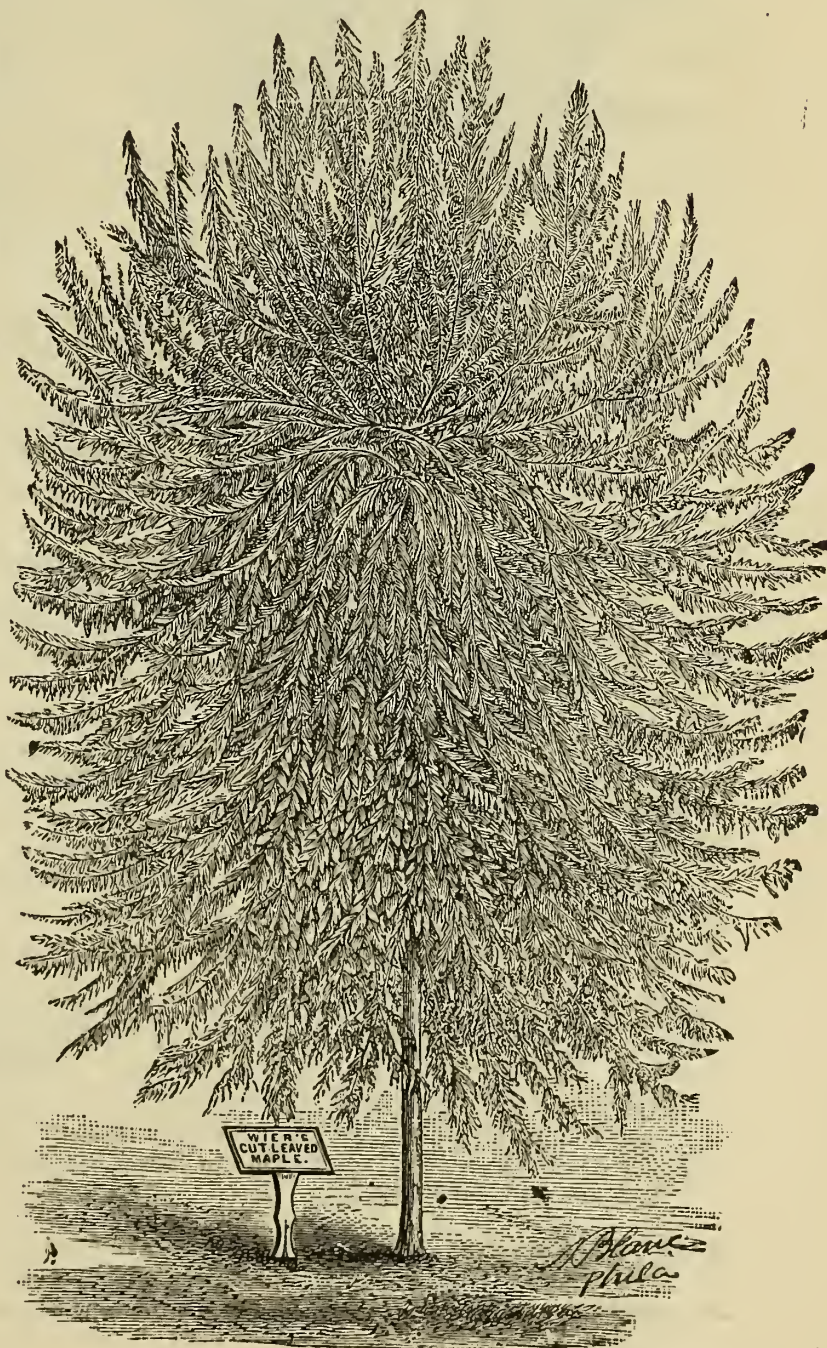
A. dasycarpum. White or Silver-leaved Maple, Named from the shining under-surface of its leaves. It grows rapidly into a large tree, giving fine effects and grateful shade in a few years.

A. d. Weirii lacinatum. Weir's Cut-leaved Silver Maple. The slender, drooping shoots of this form, together with its light, finely cut foliage, give it an unusually graceful appearance, and to its charming blend of cool green and silver a dash of red is added in the brightly tinted leaf-stalks. It grows rapidly, but bears cutting back to suit its quarters.

A. ginnala. A pretty dwarf form of the Tartarian Maple.

A. globosum. Very vigorous in growth. A beautiful, dense-growing variety of the Norway Maple ; extremely showy ; leaves large, deep green above, white under.

- Acer Heldreschii.** With cut leaves. New.
- A. Lobelii.** New; sharp-pointed and irregularly cut, five lobed leaves.
- A. Negundo.** Ash-leaved Maple. A rapid grower, with foliage resembling that of the ash.
- A. Pennsylvanicum striatum.** Striped-bark Maple. A handsome native tree of moderate growth and rounded form; the foliage is light green; bark striped with dull red.
- A. platanoides.** Norway Maple. A large, handsome tree of vigorous growth, with broad, deep green foliage.
- A. p. cucullatum.** A distinct variety of the Norway Maple, with the lobes of the leaves curling inward.
- A. p. digitatum aureo marginata.** Finely cut, gold-margined leaves.
- A. p. dissectum.** Cut-leaved Norway Maple. Deeply cut three-lobed leaves, forming dense, dark green masses of foliage; one of the best of the cut-leaved Maples, and yet rare and choice.
- A. p. Lorbergii.** Clean and vigorous in growth; leaves palm-shaped and deeply cut.
- A. p. Reitenbachii.** Very striking in appearance because of its rich, reddish purple leaves, which keep their color through the season.
- A. p. Schwedleri.** A brilliant species, with young shoots and leaves bright purple and crimson, changing with age to purplish green; slow-growing but sturdy, and of especial value.
- A. pseudo-platanus.** The Sycamore Maple. A picturesque European tree, with large, shining leaves and smooth bark of light gray color; the growth is rapid and upright.
- A. p. atropurpureum.** Purple-leaved Sycamore Maple. Tree of fine, robust habit; foliage deep green on the upper surface, and purplish red underneath.
- A. p. lutescens tibus.** Leaves broadly splashed with yellow.
- A. p. l. tricolor.** Novel and bright in variegation; a prince among trees of its class; the leaves are distinctly marked with white, red and green, the colors remaining bright all summer.
- A. p. l. argentea.** White or silver-variegated leaves.
- A. p. l. purpurea.** A robust and handsome tree, with foliage deep green above and purplish underneath.
- A. p. l. pulchrum.** A handsome, large-leaved variety of the Sycamore Maple.
- A. p. Worlei.** A handsome tree with bronze foliage; valuable and effective for grouping with purple-leaved trees.
- A. Prince Hendjerii.** Long, green leaves, tinted with clear rose. New and rare.
- A. pyramidalis.** A beautiful tree of upright growth.



WEIR'S CUT-LEAVED MAPLE.

ACER Japonicum polymorphum.

colored fern-like foliage. Quite a number of the best sorts are entirely hardy, but so beautiful that they are frequently grown in pots for conservatory decorations.



JAPANESE MAPLES.

The Japanese Maples are dwarf and very graceful in habit, with finely cleft and colored fern-like foliage. Quite a number of the best sorts are entirely hardy, but so beautiful that they are frequently grown in pots for conservatory decorations. When arranged in groups and masses upon the lawn they give a charming effect. We have over 30 varieties of these Maples, the following being among the best. We also have two or three of these varieties grafted on one stem

50c. to \$5 ea., according to age and size.

A. J. atropurpureum. An elegant shrub, bushy and compact in habit, with delicately cut, deep purple or claret-colored leaves.

A. J. a. dissectum. A notably handsome variety of the above, with graceful, weeping shoots, forming a mass of exquisitely colored fern-like foliage. The young leaves gradually change from bright rose to a deep and constant purple.

A. J. a. aureum. Broad leaves of golden yellow; very bright.

A. J. a. lutescens Worlei. Foliage bright golden yellow, in spring toning down to a darker shade, save in the young shoots, which remain bright all summer.

A. J. a. palmatum. Five to seven-lobed, deep green leaves, coloring to rich crimson in autumn; shrub upright and dense-growing.

A. J. a. pictum album. Broad green leaves, with clear white markings.

A. J. a. p. aureum. Deep-lobed, sharp-pointed leaves, suffused with bright yellow.

A. J. a. reticulatum. Green leaves marked with yellow lines.

A. J. a. rubrum marginatum. Each bright green leaf is distinctly margined with clear rose-pink.

A. J. a. sanguineum. Blood-leaved Japan Maple. Perhaps the most charming of all the varieties, and very striking in color; the leaves are five-lobed and serrated, and of rich, reddish crimson, being especially bright in June.

A. J. a. versicolor. Rich foliage, with bizarre markings of white, red and yellow.

ÆSCULUS (Horse Chestnut). These trees are all of elegant habit, have deep green, luxuriant foliage, and are spangled all over in May and June with beautiful flower-clusters, each one a bouquet in itself. The nuts are pretty and curious. 50 cts. to \$3 each.

Æ. hippocastanum. The well-known European species, so popular for street and lawn; flowers in large panicles, white, with touches of bright red.

Æ. h. alba flore pleno. Large, white, double flowers; no nuts to litter the lawn.

Æ. h. rubicunda. A tree of medium size; flowers bright red, showy, in large panicles.

ALNUS (Alder). The Alders are rapid in their growth, clean, robust and hardy. When properly pruned they assume an elegant shape Medium-sized trees, 25 to 50 cts. each.

A. glutinosa. Common European Alder. Remarkably quick in growth, and well adapted to moist situations. Wedge-shaped, wavy foliage.

A. g. laciniata. Cut-leaved Alder. Dark green, deeply serrated foliage; very light and graceful in effect.

AMELANCHIER. A genus of trees bearing racemes of white flowers and simple serrated leaves 25 cts. to \$3 each.

A. alpina. A handsome native tree, and when grafted on a standard makes a splendid ornament to a lawn.

Amelanchier Botryapium. When in full bloom this tree attracts universal attention by its great profusion of white flowers in early April, which are succeeded by small fruit of a purplish tint. It is one of the finest early-flowering trees.

ANDROMEDA arborea (oxydendron). Sorrell Tree. A beautiful, medium-sized flowering tree, with narrow, glossy leaves, resembling those of the peach, which have an acid taste, hence its name. Small white flowers in slender panicles, borne in great profusion, are a distinguishing feature of this handsome tree. The seed vessels remain on all winter. It is attractive at all seasons, but attains the height of its glory when arrayed in the brilliant coloring of its autumn foliage 25 cts. to \$3 each.

ARALIA. The Aralias are interesting dwarf Trees, with handsome palm or fern-like foliage 25 cts. to \$3 each, according to size and age.

A. Japonica. A handsome and distinct shrub from Japan, forming a small tree, which, with its palm-like foliage, is very useful in giving a tropical appearance to a garden. The Aralias require slight protection in winter.

A. Maximowiczii. This variety often grows to a height of 80 feet in its native country, Japan, and branches but little, forming a picturesque object in the landscape. Its leaves are on long stalks, palmate, and fully one foot across.

A. spinosa (Hercules' Club). For sub-tropical gardening this is a very valuable variety. The large bipinnate leaves are from 3 to 4 feet long, and the ends of the branches are crowned with large clusters of white flowers. The bark and leaves are thickly set with sharp spines.

BETULA, or BIRCH. The classic beauty of the Birches is everywhere admitted. They are stately, yet singularly graceful in aspect, and distinguishable at a long distance by their silvery bark, the light sweep of their slender branches and their airy foliage. They flourish even in poorest soils and most exposed situations 50 cts. to \$5 each.

B. alba. White Weeping European Birch. Medium in growth, assuming an elegant drooping habit after four or five years' growth. 50 cts. to \$1.

B. a. fastigiata. Pyramidal Birch. Distinctly cone-shaped, like a miniature Lombardy poplar. \$1 to \$4.

B. atropurpurea. Rich purplish foliage. \$1 to \$2.

B. costata. Cordate leaves; erect in habit. \$1 to \$3.

B. nana. Dwarf Birch. One of our prettiest small trees or shrubs; about 12 feet high, with downy young wood and small, round, sharply crenate leaves, clothing thickly the numerous branches. \$1 to \$2.

B. pendula laciniata. Cut-leaved Weeping Birch. Noted for its beauty and graceful habit; the growth is tall and slender, yet vigorous, and the silver-white bark gives a filmy appearance to its veil of slender branches and delicately cut leaves. 50 cts. to \$2.

B. p. Youngii. Another handsome pendulous form, usually grafted on stems about 5 feet high, around which it forms a dense, drooping head, with branches touching the ground; especially elegant and desirable. \$1 to \$5.

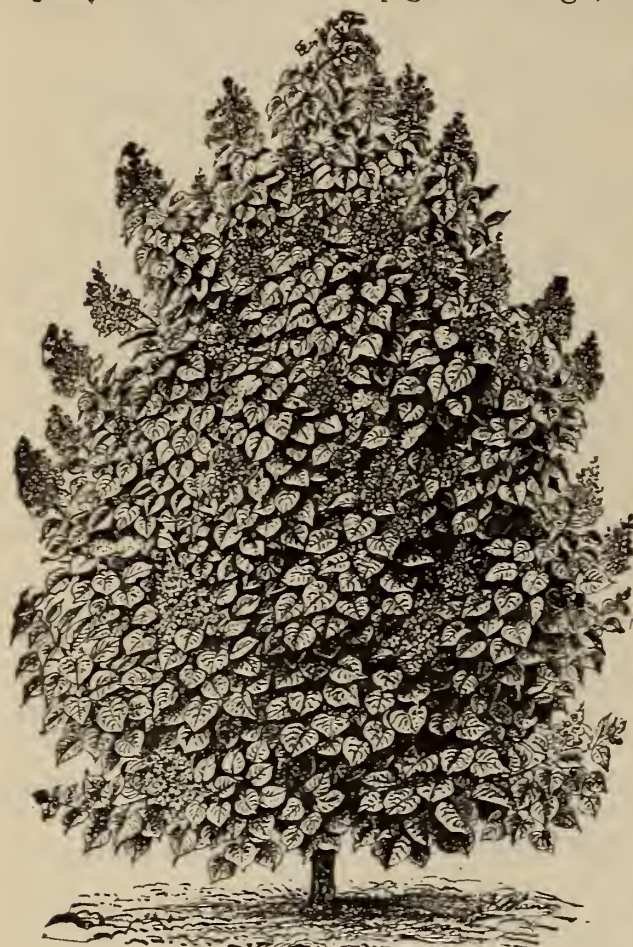
CARPINUS Americana. American Hornbeam, or Water Beech. A vigorous and hardy native tree, growing from 12 to 20 feet high, and forming very ornamental hedges; bark grayish, branches slender, leaves smooth and straight-veined 50 cts. to \$3 each.



CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH.

CARYA alba (Hickory, Shellbark). The handsomest species in the genus, with the finest nuts; the leaves color early in autumn to rich golden yellow 50 cts. to \$1 each.

CASTANEA, or CHESTNUT. The Chestnuts are great favorites on account of their sweet and plentiful nuts. They grow apidly, and have fine deep green foliage, brightened in season by billowy masses of fragrant, cream-colored flower-catkins 50 cts. to \$1 each.



CATALPA.

C. Americana. The stately American Chestnut, taller-growing than the Japanese, with smaller foliage and nuts.

C. Japonica. Very large nuts, borne while the tree is yet small.

CATALPA (Indian Bean Tree). These trees are quite tropical in appearance, be-

cause of their large, heart-shaped, yellowish green leaves and showy flower panicles. They blossom in July, when few other trees are in flower. The seed-pods are often a foot long, and remain on the tree over winter . . . 50 cts. to \$2 each.

C. aurea. The Golden-leaved Catalpa. Bright and attractive. \$1.

C. bignonioides. Native of the southern states. Rapid and spreading in growth; flower-clusters fragrant, white and purple, often a foot long.

C. Bungei. A dwarf Chinese species, with glossy foliage.

C. Kämpferi. Cream-colored flowers, flecked with purple and yellow; leaves deep green and glossy.

C. speciosa. Early flowering; fine and hardy.

C. syringifolia. Same as *C. bignonioides*.

CELTIS cordata. Otherwise known as the Nettle Tree \$1 each.

C. occidentalis. Medium-sized native variety, with numerous slender branches, which spread out horizontally. Leaves somewhat like an apple leaf, but more pointed, and of a bright, shining green.

CERASUS (Cherry). The ornamental race of Cherries grows apace in public favor as it becomes better known. The drooping varieties are especially unique and handsome for small grounds, either grouped or as single specimens \$1 to \$3 each.

C. acida pendula. Everblooming Cherry. Of drooping habit; in flower and fruit all summer. \$1 to \$1.50.

C. avium flore albo pleno. Large Double-flowering Cherry. White flowers as double as miniature roses, covering the tree thickly in May. \$1 to \$1.50.

C. Japonica pendula. Japanese Weeping Cherry. Single white flowers and red fruits; growth feathery and graceful, but strong, forming a dense, drooping head; rare and very beautiful. \$1 to \$3.

CERCIS (Judas Tree). Also called Red Bud, because of its habit of flowering early before the leaves appear, so that the tree is covered thickly with a mist of small, delicate, reddish purple flowers. The trees are of medium size, and the leaves heart-shaped and glossy green 25 cts. to \$1 each.

C. Canadensis. The well-known American Red Bud.

C. Japonica. Flowers somewhat larger than *C. Canadensis*.

CHIONANTHUS Virginica. White Fringe Tree. A small hardy native tree of rounded outline, blooming in May or June. The pure white, narrow-petaled flowers droop from full racemes in a fragrant mist over the deep green, glossy leaves 25 cts. to \$1 each.

CLADRASTIS tinctoria or Virgilia lutea. (Yellow Wood). One of the best of our native trees. The leaves are light green and the flowers pea-shaped and sweet-scented, growing in great profusion in long, drooping racemes \$1 each.


CORNUS (Dogwood). The Dogwoods flower very early, and their large, conspicuous flower-bracts render them very showy objects among the still leafless clumps of shrubs and trees. The leaves color to rich orange-scarlet in autumn, and the scarlet berries are borne in small, dense clusters. Few native ornamental trees are so really handsome 25 cts. to \$2 each.

C. florida. White-flowering Dogwood. Native of America ; grows 16 to 25 feet high, and of spreading, irregular form. 25 cts. to \$2.

C. f. flore rubro. A red-flowered form of the above ; blooms when quite young, and is very showy. 50 cts. to \$2.

CRATÆGUS (Hawthorn). The Flowering Thorns are low-growing and picturesque in appearance, occupying but little space, and paying liberal tribute for it in shining foliage, showy fragrant blossoms and ornamental fruit. They are superlatively hardy, flourish in any dry soil, and bloom in May and June 50 cts. to \$1.50 each.

- C. nigra.** The Black-fruited Thorn.
- C. oxyacantha.** The common variety, used so much for hedges in England.
- C. o. alba flore pleno.** Double White Thorn. Both leaves and flowers are beautiful ; the latter are small, very double, and borne in large, close clusters.
- C. o. Paul's Double Scarlet.** Brighter than any other scarlet-flowering Thorn. A beautiful contrast for the white varieties.

 Other varieties supplied at relative prices.

CYTISUS (Golden Chain). From foreign countries we have imported no handsomer tree or shrub than *Cytisus laburnum* and its varieties. All have smooth, shining foliage and long, drooping racemes of blossoms, which have given yellow-flowering sorts the name of Golden Chain 25 cts. to \$3 each.

- C. laburnum.** The type of the race ; blooms in June ; flowers rich, golden yellow.
- C. l. Alpinum.** Flowers larger than in the type, appearing later.
- C. l. Adamsi.** Purplish flowers, in long racemes.
- C. l. sessilifolius.** Leaves sessile ; flowers yellow, in erect, short, terminal racemes.
- C. l. vulgaris.** A synonym for *C. laburnum*.

FAGUS The Beeches are remarkable for their beauty even while very young, and with age spread into magnificent trees. Their foliage is rich and glossy, their habit elegant, particularly in the Cut-leaved and Weeping forms, and in winter the sweep of the branches and spray of the twigs, gemmed by glossy brown buds, forms a beautiful study . . . 25 cts. to \$5 each.



HAWTHORN.



WEeping BEECH.

- Fagus sylvatica.** The European Beech. Attains a height of 60 or 70 feet. 25 cts. to \$1.
- F. s. asplenifolia.** Cut-leaved Beech. Deeply cut foliage; especially beautiful. \$1 to \$3.
- F. s. atropurpurea.** Purple-leaved or Copper Beech. This is a vigorous tree, growing from 40 to 60 feet high. In spring the foliage is deep purple, changing in summer to crimson, and in autumn to coppery bronze. 75 cts. to \$5.
- F. s. a. pendula.** A handsome weeping form of the above, with foliage quite as richly colored. \$1.50 to \$5.
- F. s. heterophylla.** Fern-leaved Beech. A rare form, with very delicately cut foliage and young shoots like tendrils. \$1 to \$2.
- F. sylvatica macrophylla.** Broad-leaved Beech. Leaves large; growth vigorous; habit distinct and fine. \$1 to \$3.
- F. s. pendula.** Weeping Beech. The growth of this tree is singular and picturesque. It becomes quite large with age, and has, usually, a straight trunk, with branches spreading, twisting and drooping in every direction; its robe of rich green foliage clothes the odd frame-work with wonderful grace and beauty. \$1 to \$5.
- FRAXINUS (Ash).** This is a large family of trees, and we can spare room for only the most ornamental and valuable forms. All these are of rapid growth, and quickly form fine specimens 50 cts. each.
- F. alba.** White Ash. A large, spreading tree of symmetrical shape, with light, airy foliage. A rapid grower, and stands transplanting well. \$1.
- F. a. variegata.** A distinct variety, with beautifully marked leaves, the inner portion being of a deep green, while the margins are silvery white.
- F. aucubæfolio.** With gold-blotched leaves, like the Japanese Aucuba. The permanent coloring of the leaves makes this variety valuable for grouping with purple-leaved trees.
- F. pendula.** Weeping Ash. One of the best lawn and arbor trees; grows quickly, and requires considerable space. 75 cts. to \$1.
- GLEDITSCHIA, or HONEY LOCUST.** A fast-growing tree, with powerful spines and delicate foliage, mostly used for hedges \$1 each.

GLYPTOSTROBUS. Chinese Weeping Cypress. A deciduous conifer, of medium size and erect conical habit. Branches horizontal, slender and drooping, foliage light green and tufted. Very distinct, novel and ornamental \$2 each.

GYMNOCLADUS Canadensis. Kentucky Coffee Tree. A fine native variety, of rapid, upright growth, with rough bark, stiff, blunt shoots and feathery foliage of a bluish green color \$1 each.

HALESIA tetraptera (Silver-Bell). Also called the Snowdrop Tree. It is of small size, and in May its branches are covered with sprays of dainty white, drooping bells, an inch or more long. These are followed by curious four-winged seeds, used, it is said, by the Indians for beads. One of our best small native trees ; may be nicely grown also as a shrub 50 cts. to \$1 each.

JUGLANS (Walnut). Trees beloved of children for their nuts ; of older folks for their valuable timber ; both of these give them importance in commerce, and walnut plantations are a sure profit, a steady income accruing to those whose forethought has led them to plant these trees in considerable number \$1 to \$1.50 each.

J. nigra. American Black Walnut. A large tree of majestic habit, with graceful, wavy foliage, and round nuts borne in clusters of 3 or 4 ; very popular eaten as they are, and also useful when used as an ingredient of candy.

J. regia. European Walnut, or Madeira Nut. A tall and handsome tree ; nuts oval and delicious.

KÆLREUTERIA paniculata, A hardy, round-headed tree, with fine lobed leaves and large panicles of showy golden flowers. The leaves change to yellow in autumn. One valuable feature of this tree is the lateness of its blooming, it being a mass of flowers when very few if any of the other flowering trees are in bloom \$1 each.

K. Japonica. A beautiful variety of the same tree from Japan, having all the good qualities of the other variety \$1 each.

LARIX (Larch). The Larches are slender, graceful trees of mostly drooping habit, with catkin-flowers, crimson or red in many cases, and cone-shaped fruits. They are not so well known or so generally grown as they should be 50 cts. to \$1 each.

L. Europæa. European Larch. A rapid-growing, handsome tree ; of elegant pyramidal habit.

L. Kæmpferi. A Japanese species, with bluish leaves, which change to bright yellow in fall ; contrast fine with other foliage.

LIQUIDAMBAR stryaciflua Every-
(Sweet Gum, or Bilsted). where
justly re-
garded as one of our finest American
trees. The leaves are bright green, glossy and
star-shaped, coloring to bright crimson in au-
tumn. Nothing can be more beautiful than this
native gem. Of medium size and moderate
growth 50 cts. to \$1 each.

LIRIODENDRON (Tulip Tree). Mag-
nifi-
cent American native, with large, tulip-like
flowers and broad, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves.
They are tall and pyramidal in habit, and trans-
plant best when small ; it is worth much trouble
to have one established on one's premises . .
. 50 cts. to \$2 each.

L. tulipifera. Allied to the Magnolias, and al-
most as handsome and far more stately
when in bloom. 50 cts. to \$1.

L. t. panache. Leaves margined with very
light green. \$1.50 to \$2.



LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA.

MAGNOLIA. Description or praise of this handsome race is quite unnecessary ; its rich, glossy, tropical foliage and splendid, fragrant flowers have helped to scatter it widely over the earth. All Magnolias should be transplanted early in spring, taking care to preserve the fibrous roots and protect them from exposure \$1 to \$4 each.

M. acuminata. Cucumber Magnolia. A tall tree, with creamy yellow flowers, and large fruits, resembling a cucumber when green, but changing to bright scarlet-crimson as they ripen. \$1 to \$2.

M. conspicua. Chinese White Magnolia. Forms in time a tree of medium size ; flowers large, numerous, pure white, appearing before the leaves.

M. glauca. Sweet Bay. A small native tree with shining foliage, bearing very sweet, white flowers in June.

M. Kobus. Flowers pale pink and very fragrant ; tree bushy, of medium size.

M. Lennei. Flowers dark purple ; leaves quite large ; superb.

M. macrophylla. The large-leaved variety. A superb species, with leaves 2 ft. in length. Flowers white and of immense size.

M. obovata. A dwarf species, with purple, cup-shaped flowers.

M. parviflora. A Japanese variety ; sweet-scented. One of the finest of its species ; hardy, dwarf in habit, and blossoms upon very young plants. Has been seen in full bloom when but 3 feet in height.

M. purpurea. Of a more bushy habit than the other varieties, with dark purple flowers ; very beautiful and attractive.

M. Soulangeana. Cup-shaped, white and purple flowers, from 3 to 15 inches across.

M. speciosa. Showy Magnolia. Flowers somewhat similar and later than Soulangeana's ; they are almost white, and remain perfect for weeks.



MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA.

M. stellata. Hall's Japan Magnolia. Dwarf, and very early blooming ; flowers white, star-shaped and very fragrant.

M. Thompsoniana. Of medium height, with large, creamy white flowers, continuing from June through the summer. \$1 to \$2.

M. tripetala. Umbrella Tree. A medium-sized tree, with unusually large leaves and flowers ; the latter are white, and appear in June. \$1 to \$2.

MORUS (Mulberry). Some of the Mulberries are as famous for their beauty of form as others are for their fine fruit. All grow quickly, have rounded outlines, and cast a dense shade 50 cts. to \$2 each.

M. Americana. Very hardy ; fruit large, of fine quality, ripening from July until autumn. 50 cts.

M. Downingii. A fine hybrid form, with excellent fruit. 50 cts.

M. pendula. Teas' Weeping Mulberry. One of the prettiest small weeping trees. \$1 to \$2.

M. p., Weeping Russian. Forms an umbrella-shaped head, with slender branches, drooping to the ground. 50 cts.

NEGUNDO fraxinifolium. Ash-leaved Maple, Box Elder. Sometimes classed as *Acer negundo*. It has seeds like the Maple and leaves like the Ash ; is of spreading habit, and grows rapidly 50 cts. each.

PLATANUS occidentalis. The well known Buttonwood Tree. A rapid-growing, large tree, from which the bark peels off in patches, giving a variegated appearance to the trunk 25 cts. to \$1 each.

POPULUS (Poplar). There is great diversity in the form of growth of the Poplars, and also in the form and coloring of their leaves, but the latter are always glossy and abundant, and all the species grow quickly into trees of very elegant contour except where noted, 50 cts. to \$1 each.

P. aurea. Golden Poplar. Golden yellow foliage, brilliant throughout the season.

P. alba. White Poplar, Silver Abele, etc. Of spreading habit, with large, lobed leaves, silvery underneath.

P. pendula grandidentata. Weeping Tooth-leaved Poplar. Leaves large and deeply cut; tree of graceful, drooping form. \$1 to \$3.

P. pyramidalis. Of distinct pyramidal form.

P. rotundifolia. Round-leaved Poplar. A beautiful, spreading tree, with leaves almost round.

PRUNUS (Plum). See under Deciduous Shrubs.

PYRUS (Flowering Crab). None of our early spring-flowering trees and shrubs bloom more freely than the Crabs. They are extremely hardy, and thrive with little care 50 cts. to \$1 each.

P. malus baccata. In the flowering season the tree is a cloud of delicate flesh-colored bloom.

P. m. b. flore pleno. A variety of the above, with double, rose-like flowers.

P. spectabilis alba. Flowers pure white, single, delightfully fragrant.

P. s. rosea. Single, rosy pink flowers in large clusters.

QUERCUS The Oaks belong to a kingly race
(The Oak.) of trees, sturdy, towering, majestic. The loftier species are best adapted to large grounds, where they can have full room to develop, but there are smaller forms, well adapted for less extensive places. We have many varieties of this noble tree, both native and foreign 50 cts. to \$5 each.

Q. Ægilops pendula. Unique and ornamental. The trunk is upright, and from 10 to 12 feet high, and the slender branches droop like vines around it.

Q. alba. American White Oak. A native giant, with wide-spreading branches.

Q. cerris. Turkey Oak. Deeply cut foliage, persistent through the winter.

Q. c. variegata. Symmetrical; leaves variegated.

Q. coccinea. Scarlet Oak. Especially remarkable in autumn, when the foliage changes to a bright scarlet.

Q. Daimio. Japan Oak. Very large, leathery leaves of glossy green.



OAK.



AVENUE OF SOUTHERN OAKS.

- Quercus dissecta.** An attractive variety, with deeply cut leaves.
- Q. Davesseii pendula.** Davesse's Weeping Oak. A vigorous variety, with drooping branches, forming a fine weeping tree.
- Q. Hudsonica.** A very hardy, spreading Oak from Hudson's Bay.
- Q. imbricaria.** Laurel, or Shingle Oak. Oblong leaves, coloring to brilliant carmine in autumn.
- Q. laciniata.** Cut-leaved Oak. Tree of fine habit and elegant, deeply cut foliage.
- Q. longifolia.** Long-leaved Oak.
- Q. macrocarpa.** The Mossy Cupped Oak.
- Q. macrophylla.** A very handsome, large-leaved Oak, with foliage which turns red early in fall.
- Q. nigricans.** A vigorous grower, with large leaves of a purple color when young, changing to a dark green as the season advances.
- Q. nobilis.** Leaf lobes terminated with bristles ; superb ; rapid-growing.
- Q. palustris.** Pin Oak. A beautiful tree ; assumes a drooping form with age.
- Q. phellos.** Willow Oak. Tree upright, compact, pyramidal, of medium size ; leaves small, like the willows.
- Q. pyramidalis.** The type of the pyramidal Oaks.
- Q. p. excelsa.** Very regular and compact in form ; the best of the pyramidal-growing trees.
- Q. p. e. variegata.** Like the above, with the exception that the edges of the leaves are more or less variegated with white.
- Q. robur.** The Royal Oak of England. Lofty, spreading, slow of growth.
- Q. r. atropurpurea.** Purple-leaved Oak. The dark purple leaves retain their tint all summer.
- Q. pedunculata concordia.** Golden Oak. One of the finest golden-leaved trees ; leaves orange-yellow the season through.

Quercus pedunculata cucullata. Leaves curiously curled.

Q. p. variegata. Leaves variegated with silver and purple.

Q. p. maculata. Silver blotched and spotted leaves.

Q. p. dissecta. Finely cut, airy foliage.

Q. scolopendria. Leaves with scalloped edges.

☞ Other sorts can be supplied at relative prices.

RHUS Cotinus. Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree.
A low-growing, shrubby tree, covered in midsummer with large clusters of feathery flowers, giving the appearance of a cloud of smoke or mist. Singular and very attractive
20c., 50c. and \$1, according to size.



SALISBURIA ADIANTIFOLIA.

SALISBURIA adiantifolia (Ginkgo). Also called Maiden-Hair Tree, because its foliage is light and fine, like that of the Maiden-Hair Fern. It is of medium size, elegant habit and rapid growth. Still rare 50 cts. to \$2 each.

SALIX (Willow). The Willow's soft, light masses of foliage are very effective on any lawn or landscape, and the trees are of beautiful shape, very hardy and rapid-growing. Some of them have brightly colored bark and twigs, which are quite cheery in winter 50 cts. to \$1.50 each.

S. Babylonica. Babylonian Weeping Willow. A large tree, with branches drooping like a thick mist of light green.

S. caprea pendula. Kilmarnock Weeping Willow. One of our finest and most popular pendulous trees. The drooping branches, without any pruning, form an umbrella-shaped head.

S. laurifolia. Laurel-leaved Willow. Large, shining foliage.

S. regalis. Royal Willow. The leaves have a rich, silvery look.

S. vitellina aurea. Golden Willow. Very bright in winter, when the yellow bark shows.

SOPHORA. A somewhat rare genus, but a very ornamental one. The cream-white flowers of the two species below are borne in large, loose, terminal panicles \$1 to \$3 each.

S. pendula. A weeping form ; very graceful.

S. Japonica. Japanese Pagoda Tree. Deep bluish green leaves.



SALIX CAPREA PENDULA.

TAXODIUM distichum This tree grows best along the banks of (Deciduous Cypress). streams, and in moist places. It attains a large size, and has pale, smooth bark, and feathery, light green foliage. The common name is probably given from its cone-bearing habit. The roots have hollow, conical knobs, called cypress-knees 50 cts. to \$2 each.

TILIA (Linden, or Lime Tree). The Lindens all grow to large size, and most of them have cordate leaves. The rather inconspicuous flowers are borne in clusters, and in many cases are delicately fragrant. Their rapid growth and rounded, luxuriant masses of foliage make them very much sought as street and shade trees 50 cts. to \$1 each, except where noted.

T. Americana. Basswood. Cream-colored, fragrant flowers.



WEeping LINDEN.

Tilia Europæa. Of pyramidal form ; flowers fragrant ; leaves large and dense.

T. E. aurea. Gold-barked Linden. Of medium size ; twigs bright yellow ; showy.

T. E. pendula. Weeping Linden. Graceful, drooping habit. \$1 to \$3.

T. pyramidalis. Conical in shape, with reddish shoots.

ULMUS (The Elm). The Elm is a rival of the oak, having more stately grace, but less rugged strength and picturesqueness. Its characteristics are too well known to need recounting. The dwarf and weeping forms are well adapted to grounds of modest proportions as well as large ones

50 cts. to \$3 each, except where noted.



CAMPERDOWN WEeping ELM.

U. campestris. The English Elm. Leaves smaller than in our native Elm ; branches sent out at right angles ; bark darker.

U. c. Berardii. A charming dwarf form, of pyramidal shape, with delicately cut leaves. \$1.50.

U. c. Clemmerii. A beautiful avenue tree, of medium size, of fine outline and moderate growth. \$2 to \$3.

U. c. Van Houttei. Foliage bright golden yellow ; tree vigorous. \$1.50.

U. montana pendula. Camperdown Weeping Elm. Of drooping form, the zig-zag branches growing downward several feet in a season ; leaves large, dark green, glossy.

U. Americana. American White Elm. The noble, spreading tree of our own forests.



Evergreens.

Evergreens commend themselves to general planting by the fact that they are always beautiful, in winter as well as summer, but in early spring, when the tender, bright young growth spangles the somber green of mature foliage, they are particularly handsome. May, August and September are perhaps the best months for transplanting them, though the work may be done earlier in spring and later in autumn with perfect safety.

ABIES (Spruce and Hemlock). In this genus are included many of the best dwarf and tall evergreens for ornamental planting. The leaves are fine and needle-shaped, clothing the twigs evenly or in ranks. All are very hardy Prices vary greatly, from 10 cts. to \$2 each.

A. alba. White Spruce. Silvery gray foliage and light bark ; of medium size ; form pyramidal. 25 cts. to \$1.

A. a. cœrulea. Bluish green foliage ; spreading habit. 50 cts. to \$2.

A. Alcoquiana. Alcock's Spruce. A fine Japanese form, with pale green foliage, silvery beneath. 50 cts. to \$3.

A. amabilis. A magnificent Conifer, very massive in appearance ; often growing to a height of 180 feet in California. The shoots are rather rigid, with elongated cushions covered with numerous small dark hairs.

A. Canadensis. Hemlock Spruce. Delicate dark foliage and drooping branches ; remarkably graceful. 10 cts. to \$1.

A. C. compacta. A variety of the above of a more compact growth. 75 cts.

A. C. macrophylla. Dwarf Hemlock. A dwarf variety, of compact growth, with broader, more massive and darker green foliage.

A. C. ——— Sargent's Weeping Spruce. A low-growing, drooping variety.

A. excelsa. Norway Spruce. Tall and rapid-growing ; beautiful for hedges, shelter-belts or specimens. 10 cts. to \$2.

Abies excelsa aurea. Golden-leaved. A charming variation to the usual form and color. A novel and distinct species.



NORWAY SPRUCE.

A. e. Barryi. Barry's Spruce. A handsome variety of the Norway. Graceful in outline, elegant in form, and of moderate, compact growth, with rich, deep green foliage.

A. e. conica. Dwarf, conical, perfectly symmetrical in shape without pruning. \$1 to \$4.

A. e. Cranstonii.

A. e. Dicksonii.

A. e. elegans.

A. e. Ellwangerii. Ellwanger's Spruce. A distinct and novel dwarf variety of the Norway. It is noted for its hardiness, vigor and adaptation to different soils. It is a dwarf, compact grower, of handsome form, with rich, deep green foliage, and is well adapted to small grounds. The leaves are short, stiff and sharp, projecting outward, and giving the tree a novel and distinct appearance. One of the most beautiful of the dwarf varieties.

A. e. Finedanensis. The Finedan Spruce. A striking variety of compact habit, with the young leaves on

the upper sides of the shoots first of a pale yellow, changing later to a bronze-brown and finally to a light green. The leaves on the under side of the shoots are a rich, dark green.

A. e. Hookeriana. Hooker's California Spruce. A rare and beautiful hardy variety, somewhat resembling the Hemlock. Pale blue green foliage, thickly set on the branches.

A. e. Maxwellian nana. Maxwell's Dwarf Spruce. Dwarf, compact and regular; forms a dense hemispherical mass.

A. e. Menziesii. A tall tree, with regularly whorled, stiff branches.

A. e. Morinda, or Smithiana. Himalayan, or Smith's Spruce. This variety is distinguished by a striking and graceful habit in all stages of its growth, and is a most beautiful tree.

A. e. pumila. Dwarf; a favorite for small lawns and cemeteries. 75 cts. to \$1.

A. Gregoriana. Gregory's Spruce. Of dwarf, compact, rounded form, but a few feet in height, with dense, delicate foliage. \$1 to \$5.

A. Hudsonica. From Hudson's Bay. A slow-growing, spreading variety of the Balsam Fir.

A. orientalis. Oriental Spruce. Tall, with dark, shining leaves; one of the very handsomest Spruces. \$1 to \$8.

A. pendula. Weeping Spruce. Foliage light green; drooping habit. Particularly good for small places. 75 cts. to \$5.

A. polita. From Japan. Upright, with sharp-pointed, light green leaves. A decided acquisition to the *Abies* family. 50c. to \$3.

☞ For other species, sometimes classed under *Abies*, see *Picea*.

BIOTA (Oriental Arborvitæ). This race is not so hardy as the *Thuja Arborvitæ*, and requires protection in winter; but the species are so handsome that they are considered well worth the trouble. In warm climates they are great favorites 50c. to \$1 each.

B. orientalis aurea. Golden Arborvitæ. A small, elegant tree, with dense, gold-tinted foliage, in flat, upright sprays.

B. o. compacta. Of close, dwarfish habit.

B. o. elegantissima. Young foliage brightly tipped with yellow the summer through.

CEDRUS Atlantica glauca. Mt. Atlas Cedar. This is a very hardy and vigorous pyramidal tree, with dense, silvery foliage, thicker on the upper side of the branches, resembling, to some extent, the famous Cedar of Lebanon, but much handsomer in color \$1 to \$2 each.

CEPHALOTAXUS Fortunei. The Chinese Yew. Medium size, rounded form. Foliage dark green; long, slender branches \$1 to \$2 each.

CHAMÆCYPARIS. See *Retinospora*.

CUPRESSUS erecta. Cypress. A vivid, light green, close, erect Cypress; one of the finest for potting. It can be used for inside decoration with great effect, as it will thrive well in a cool room. Our specimens are particularly fine 35 cts. to \$2 each.

JUNIPERUS (Juniper). This genus includes a number of trees sometimes called Cedars. The leaves are awl-shaped and set in whorls, giving the branches a light, feathery aspect. The different sorts vary greatly in habit, but all are very hardy, and will grow in any soil 35 cts. to \$1 each, except where noted.

J. communis. English Juniper. A handsome, compact, small tree. 35 cts.

J. c. aurea. Golden Juniper. An attractive variety, with foliage of a beautiful golden color.

J. Hibernica. Irish Juniper. Forms a dense cone of silvery green. 25 to 50 cts.

J. Japonica. Bright green foliage; dense and bushy. 75c. to \$4.

J. prostrata. A beautiful trailing sort. 50 cts.

J. Sabina. Savin Juniper. A dwarf, spreading shrub, with trailing branches. 35c. to \$1.

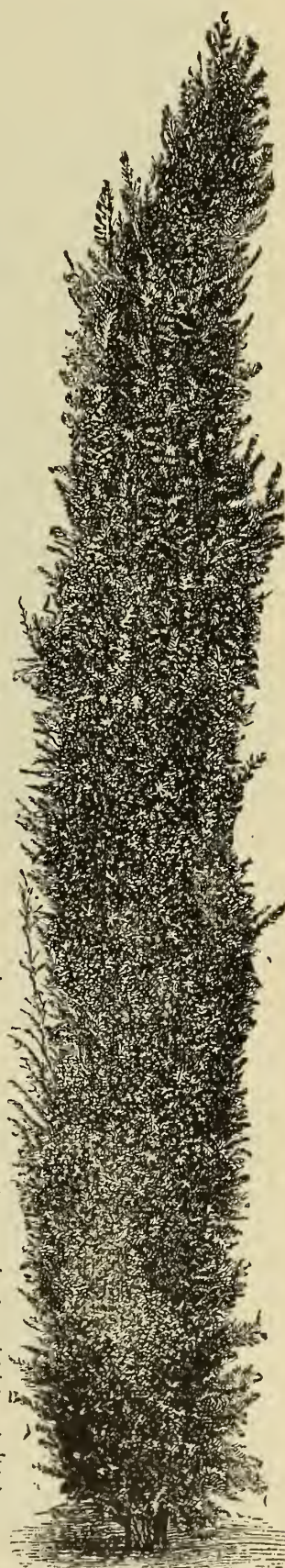
J. Schottii. A bushy variety, with foliage of a light green. Hardy and beautiful. 50 cts. to \$1.

J. Suecica. Swedish Juniper. Light green, glaucous foliage; pyramidal habit. 25 cts. to \$1.

J. Virginiana Chamberlainii. The well-known Red Cedar. Makes a fine ornamental hedge plant.



CYPRESS.



IRISH JUNIPER.

Juniperus Virginiana elegans. A handsome, free-growing variety, the entire plant being suffused with cream-colored spots, which it retains throughout the winter.



COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE.

with massive, plummy branches of shining, dark green foliage, showing its light under surface in silvery ripples. Esteemed everywhere as one of the handsomest Silver Firs. \$1 to \$8.

- P. pectinata.** Tall, with spreading, horizontal branches, and broad, silvery foliage. 50 cts. to \$8.
- P. pichta.** Medium-sized, compact, conical; leaves rich, dark green. From Siberia, and extra hardy and valuable. \$1 to \$8.
- P. pungens.** Colorado Blue Spruce. Noted for the rich steel or sage-blue tint of its glossy foliage. One of the hardiest and most beautiful of all evergreens, transplanting easily, and growing readily in almost any soil. It is very bright and striking in effect, and forms a tree of medium size. \$1 to \$8.
- P. p. glauca Kosterii.** One of the most valuable Firs, with magnificent blue leaves. No description will do it justice—it must be seen to be appreciated, as no conifer will be found to have higher points of perfection in form, beauty of color, hardiness, and adaptation to various soils. \$3.

PINUS (Pine). The Pine is a princely conifer, and so diverse are its forms that suitable species may be chosen for almost any situation, or grounds of any extent. Its hardy, robust habit fits it well for service in our northern cool, temperate climate, and this, together with the soft, plume-like effect produced by its long, fine, slender leaflets, gives it the same rank that the palm has near the equator 25 cts. to \$5 each, except where noted.

- P. Austriaca.** Austrian or Black Pine. Remarkably robust and hardy, spreading close to the ground. 25 cts. to \$3.
- P. Cembra.** Swiss Stone Pine. Short, silvery foliage. 50 cts. to \$5.
- P. C. Sibirica.** A handsome variety, resembling a miniature White Pine.
- P. excelsa.** Lofty Bhotan Pine. A noble tree, with drooping, silvery foliage, longer and more pendulous than the White Pine. 75 cts. to \$5.

J. V. glauca. Glaucous Red Cedar. A distinct and desirable variety, with silvery foliage. Of compact, conical habit, and very attractive.

J. V. pendula. A weeping form, resembling an evergreen fountain.

J. V. tripartita. A very pretty dwarf, spreading variety; very dense.

J. V. Wittmanniana.

PICEA (Fir and Spruce). Most of the Firs are classed under this name, with a few of the Spruces. They are nearly related to Abies, and have flat, linear leaves, like a number of species in that genus 25c. to \$8 each.

P. balsamea. Balsam Fir. The well-known common Fir. 25 cts. to \$2.

P. Cephalonica. Cephlonian Silver Fir. Sharp-pointed, silvery, dagger-shaped leaves; tree very broad for its height. 50 cts. to \$3.

P. nobilis. Noble Silver Fir. One of the finest conifers; young foliage silver-blue. \$1 to \$3.

P. n. glauca. A silvery form of the above. \$1 to \$3.

P. Nordmanniana. Nordmann's Silver Fir. Of majestic, symmetrical form,

Pinus flexilis. A slow-growing variety, with flexible branches, and of a bushy habit.



STONE PINE.

P. laricio Corsica. The well-known Corsican Pine. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

P. Mughos compacta. Dwarf Mugho Pine. One of the best dwarf, bushy forms. 50 cts. to \$3.

P. Parryana glauca. Parry's. Of a deep blue-green. The tree grows to a great height, and the bark divides into large, flat, smooth plates. \$1 to \$15.

P. strobus. White Pine. Our best native Pine. It grows to lofty height, but is of beautiful shape, even when small; the leafage is delicate and silvery. 25 cts. to \$1.50.

P. s. pumila. A dwarf form of the above. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

P. sylvestris. Scotch Pine or Fir. A fine, robust, rapid-growing tree, with stout, erect shoots and silvery green foliage. Very hardy. 50 cts.

P. s. globosa. A very pretty dwarf Pine, forming a ball, full and perfect. \$1.

RETINOSPORA. The Retinosporas are chiefly of dwarf (Japan Cypress.) habit, and well suited to small grounds. Quite a number of them have beautiful white and yellow-tinted foliage. They transplant readily 50 cts. to \$10 each, except where noted.

R. ericoides. A conical bush, violet-red in winter. 50 cts. to \$3.

R. filicoides. Delicate, fern-like leafage. 50 cts. to \$3.

R. filifera. Slender, drooping branches, thread-like in form. 50 cts. to \$1.

R. f. aurea. The same beautiful form, in a rich golden color. 50 cts. to \$1.

R. f. filiformis pendula. A rare and graceful weeping species. 50 cts. to \$15.

R. lycopodioides. Leafage like club-moss. 50 cts. to \$1.

R. obtusa. The branches spread their foliage like a fern. 50 cts. to \$5.

R. o. aurea. Golden yellow leafage. 50 cts. to \$3.

R. o. a. nana. Dwarf, with bronzy yellow leaves. 50 cts. to \$8.

R. pisifera. Pea-fruited Retinospora. Delicate branches and feathery leafage. 50 cts. to \$5.

R. p. aurea. A golden-leaved form of the above.

R. plumosa. Delicate glaucous foliage and graceful habit. 25 cts. to \$6.

R. pl. aurea. Gold-tipped foliage, bright throughout the year. 25 cts. to \$8.

R. squarrosa. Thickly branched; leaves small and light green. 50 cts. to \$15.

☞ We have the above in all sizes, from 1 to 20 feet.

TAXUS (Yew). The small, dense leafage of the Yews makes it possible to trim them into almost any form desired, and formerly it was the fashion to clip them into many fantastic shapes. Some of the species have beautiful berries 50 cts. to \$1 each.

T. baccata. English Yew. Dark, glossy foliage, and spreading, bushy habit.

T. b. fastigiata. Irish Yew. Upright, with deep, blackish green foliage; beautiful and valuable.

T. b. aurea. Golden Yew. Gold-margined leaves.

T. erecta. Erect Yew. Pyramidal, with small, close leaves.



DWARF ARBORVITÆ.

TAXODIUM Sinensis pendula. Drooping twigs and light green leafage ; tree a straight, narrow cone . . 50 cts. to \$2 each.

THUJA (Western Arborvitæ). This is the hardy American Arborvitæ, so valuable for screens and hedges, as well as for ornamental grouping. We offer the best varieties 50 cts. to \$3 each, except where noted.

- T. occidentalis.** A beautiful tree, sometimes known as White Cedar. 10 cts. to \$2.
- T. o. aurea, George Peabody.** Dwarf ; the best golden variety. \$2 to \$8.
- T. o. compacta.** Another dwarf, with deep green foliage. 50 cts. to \$2.
- T. o. Ellwangeriana.** Dwarf and handsome. 50 cts. to \$1.
- T. o. gigantea.** The largest species ; a fine, graceful tree ; not quite hardy.
- T. o. Hoveyi.** Leafage bright yellow ; elegant and hardy. 50 cts. to \$2.
- T. o. Parsonii.** A very compact species, of a rich, golden-green hue ; may be trained into any shape. 50 cts. to \$2.
- T. o. Vervaeneana.** Slender-branched and golden-tinted ; distinct and beautiful. 50 cts. to \$5.





Evergreen Shrubs.

These are well nigh as indispensable as the evergreen trees. In addition to their handsome foliage, most of them have, at some season of the year, bright and showy flowers. We ask special attention to our collection of Rhododendrons.

ANDROMEDA floribunda. A charming dwarf shrub, with small, dark green, myrtle-like leaves and pure white flowers, borne in sprays something like lilies-of-the-valley. It is a hardy native, and

blooms in early spring, and its real beauty is by no means as fully appreciated as it deserves. We can very heartily recommend it 25 cts. to \$1 each.

BUXUS (Box). The different forms of Buxus have all rich, glossy leaves, thickly covering their branches. The dwarf varieties are used for edgings; larger sorts for groups and specimen planting. Of late years the Box, in its various forms, has had a renewal of its old-time popularity 50 cts. to \$1 each; for edging, 30 cts. per yd.

- B. Balearica.** Minorca Box. A beautiful, graceful bush.
- B. Japonica argentea variegata.** Silver-leaved Japan Box. A handsome, attractive variety, with silvery leaves.
- B. J. aurea variegata.** Similar to the above, but with a golden tint in its leaves.
- B. nana.** Dwarf Box. The well-known sort, used for edging.
- B. macrophylla.** Broad-leaved Box.
- B. sempervirens.** Common Tree-Box. A handsome shrub, with deep green foliage.

ILEX opaca (American Holly). Makes a conical tree 10 to 30 feet high, and bears a scarlet berry. The standard decoration for Christmas. Its glossy green leaves and brilliant scarlet berries make a most attractive combination 75 cts. each.

KALMIA latifolia (Laurel, or Calico Bush). The Kalmia bears its flowers in immense clusters early in spring. They are delicate rosy pink in the bud form, pure white as they open, and curiously formed. The glossy leaves make a rich background for the graceful clusters. 25 cts. to \$1.50 each.

MAHONIA aquifolium (Holly-leaved Mahonia). A native species of medium size, with purplish, shining, prickly leaves, and showy, bright yellow flowers in May, succeeded by bluish berries. Its handsome, glossy foliage and neat habit render it very popular for decorative planting. 50 cts., to \$3 each.

RHODODENDRONS (Catawbiense Seedlings). The Rhododendron is queen among hardy evergreen shrubs, and the Catawbiense seedlings are justly ranked as most valuable among them. They are hardier than all other sorts, and, being native hybrids, are better adapted to our climate. Their magnificent flower-heads and dark, glossy leaves can be disposed in elegant groups and beds. We offer the best hardy grafted stock in the following varieties 50 cts. to \$5 each.



RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM.

Abraham Lincoln. Rosy crimson. One of the handsomest grown.

album elegans. White; fine shape.

album grandiflorum. White and blush; fine flowers and leaves. A beautiful variety.

Bertha Parsons. Dark rose.

blandissimum. Cherry-colored.

candidissimum. Pure white.

Everestianum. Rosy lilac, spotted and fringed.

General Grant. Rosy scarlet.

Flushing. Bright rose. Large flowers.

grandiflorum. Large; deep rose-crimson.

purpureum crispum. Rich purple.

roseum speciosum. Light pink.

roseum elegans. Rose color.
roseum superbum. Light rose.

☞ Other named varieties can be supplied if required.

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM. A distinct species, growing quite tall and tree-like, with long, glossy leaves and large cones of light pink flowers, showing most beautifully against the dark, rich green of the foliage. One of our most beautiful flowering shrubs, this variety merits far more attention than it has received.

Deciduous Shrubs.

A careful selection of the best Hardy Shrubs will give flowers from early spring until late in autumn, and a number of the small, dainty sorts are now successfully forced in winter. Our collection of Hardy Ghent Azaleas is notably fine and complete.

AZALEAS, Hardy Ghent. These brilliant shrubs bloom in early spring, and rank next to rhododendrons for beauty. The flowers are delicately fragrant, and combine many bright colors. They are so abundant that branches and twigs are all ablaze with color in the blooming season 50 cts. to \$1.50 each.

Admiral de Ruyter. Dark red.

Atrorubrum. Deep crimson.

Alexandria, Vermilion.

Bouquet des Flores. Salmon-red and orange.

Cardinal. Dark orange-scarlet.

Coccinea. Deep orange scarlet.

Fulgens elegans. Cherry-rose.

Gloria mundi. Vermilion-red.

Insignis. Clear orange.

Julius Cæsar. Dark red.

Leopold II. Orange.

Multiflora. Rose and yellow.

Reine Louise. Soft orange.

AZALEA MOLLIS. The hardy Japanese Azalea, flowering, like the rhododendron, on the tips of its branches, so that its splendid flowers are well displayed against its rich green leaves. We offer the best six sorts in standard tree and bush form, with flowers from cream-white to dark orange, at from 25c. to \$1.50 each.



GENERAL COLLECTION. We believe that few foliage or flowering shrubs of real value for general cultivation have been omitted from the very carefully prepared list which follows 10 cts. to \$1 each.

ALTHÆA. Hibiscus, or Rose of Sharon. A well-known shrub, with double and single flowers of all colors. In twelve best sorts.

AMORPHA. Bastard Indigo. These are fine, large shrubs, with small purple or white flowers in dense terminal panicles, and are an attractive ornament to the flower garden or on the lawn. 25 cts.

A. fruticosa. A large and handsome bush, with whitish foliage and abundant spikes of deep purple flowers, from which the tiny stamens protrude, looking like grains of gold.

A. glabra. **A. parviflora.**

AMYGDALUS. Double-flowering Almond. One of the most beautiful early-flowering shrubs, bearing lovely pink rosettes all over the bush.

ANDROMEDA calyculata major. **A. c. minor.**

A. Mariana. Stagger Bush. A small bush, with glossy, oval leaves; beautiful when in bloom.

ARALIA. Angelica Tree. These shrubs form small trees, and give a tropical appearance to a garden. They require slight protection with straw in winter. For fuller description, see under Hardy Ornamentals.

A. Japonica. A handsome, distinct species, with large leaves, spiny stems, and white flowers borne in fall.

Aralia Maximowiczii. Large leaves on long stalks ; very handsome and attractive.



CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA.

hardy and easy to grow, and a decided acquisition to the shrub family.

C. arborescens. A beautiful shrub, growing tree-shaped, and bearing immense clusters of golden yellow flowers.

CEANOTHUS Americanus. New Jersey Tea. Flowers in dense clusters, white and fragrant, covering the low, neat shrub in June and July. Very curious and pretty.

CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis. Button Bush. A fine native shrub, growing well in moist or wet ground. The curious balls of blossoms, which hang all summer as brown seed balls, are very picturesque.

CERCIS Japonica. Japan Judas Tree. A rare and magnificent shrub from Japan ; bushy in habit, and bearing large, dense masses of bright rose-colored flowers before the leaves appear in spring, succeeded by a mass of rich, glossy green foliage of peculiar beauty.

CLETHRA alnifolia. Sweet Pepper-Bush. Low-growing ; foliage very distinct, the bush bearing spikes of highly fragrant white flowers during the entire summer ; particularly attractive to bees. Easy to cultivate.

COLUTEA arborescens. Tree Colutea. A large shrub, with small, delicate foliage and yellow, pea-shaped blossoms, followed by red pods. Very hardy, and suited to any soil.

C. Halepica. Another variety of the above.

CORCHORUS. See Kerria.

CORNUS mascula. Cornelian Cherry, or Dogwood. Blooms in early spring, before the leaves appear ; flowers bright yellow.

C. sanguinea. Red-branched Dogwood. Very bright in winter, when the red bark shows plainly.

C. Sibirica. Red-barked Siberian Dogwood. Leaves bright green.

C. S. variegata. Leaves margined with white ; beautiful all the year.

C. Schottii. Finely variegated leaves. A new variety of great beauty.

A. racemosa. Showy foliage and masses of reddish purple berries all through the summer.

A. spinosa. Hercules' Club. Long leaves ; showy flowers.

BERBERIS Darwinii. Densely branched and spreading ; almost evergreen ; flowers yellow.

B. purpurea. Rich purple foliage and fruit.

B. Thunbergii. Bright red berries and green leaves, which color to glowing scarlet early in autumn.

B. vulgaris. European Barberry. Makes beautiful hedges.

CALYCANTHUS floridus grandiflora. Sweet-Scented Shrub, Carolina Allspice, etc. The curious, double, chocolate-colored flowers have a rich, quaint fragrance. 8 feet high.

C. elongatus. The long-leaved variety, with large, double flowers.

CARAGANA altagana. Siberian Pea Tree. An erect, symmetrical shrub, bearing a profusion of yellow, pea-like blossoms. Very

CORYLUS avellana atropurpurea. Purple-leaved Filbert. A showy shrub, with large, dark leaves.

C. laciniata. Cut-leaved Filbert. Quite ornamental ; leaves deeply cut.

COTONEASTER buxifolia. A handsome shrub, with showy flowers and fruit.

C. latifolia. A broad-leaved sort ; handsome and free-growing.

C. horizontalis. Very regular and spreading in form and especially ornamental.

C. microphylla. A singularly beautiful drooping evergreen shrub, sometimes trained upon walls ; leaves glossy.

CYDONIA Japonica. Japan Quince. Rapid and spreading in growth, with many sharp thorns, and a profusion of bright scarlet flowers in early spring. A hedge of it looks like a ribbon of flame.

CYTISUS. See under Deciduous Trees.

DEUTZIA crenata flore-pleno rosea. Profuse-blooming ; double flowers in graceful sprays, drooping, fringe-like, of delicate rose-color.

D. c. fl.=pl. candidissima alba. Double, pure white flowers.

D. c. fl.=pl., Pride of Rochester. Double white flowers, larger and more abundant than in other varieties ; outside petals flushed with rose.

D. gracilis. An exquisite dwarf species, with pure white, fringe-like flowers, borne in slender, drooping sprays. Fine for pot-culture and forcing, although perfectly hardy.

D. scabra. Dwarf ; flowers double, white, in small clusters.

DIERVILLA. See Weigela.

ELÆAGNUS odorata edulis. Fragrant Olive. Silvery foliage and fragrant yellow flowers. The pretty fruit is edible and excellent for jellies.

EUONYMUS atropurpurea.

Burning Bush. Dark crimson fruits ; very bright in autumn, when the leaves also turn bright red.

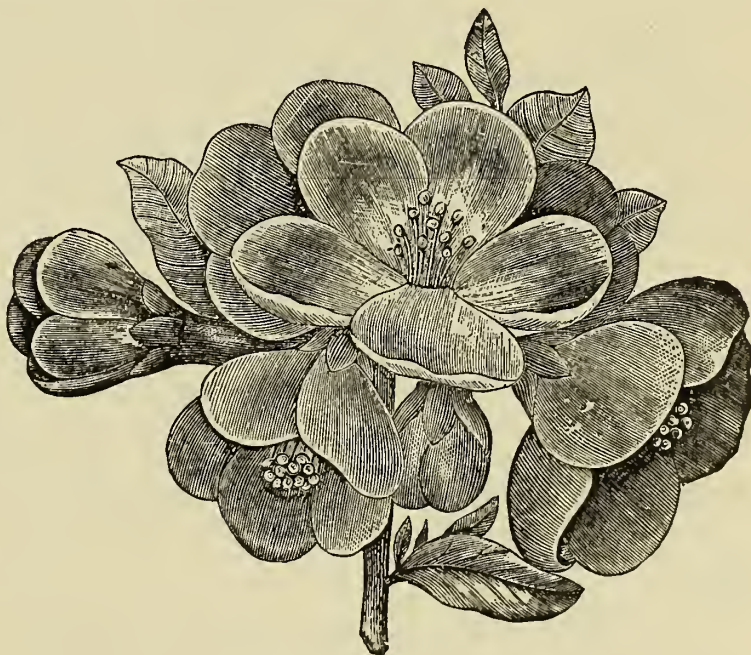
E. Americana. Strawberry, or Spindle Tree. Dark green leaves and stems ; fruits crimson, with bright scarlet arils.

E. Europæa. A large shrub or tree, with rose-colored fruit.

E. elatus. Cork-barked or Winged Euonymus. Of dwarf, compact habit. Wood very corky ; small leaves, red fruit.

EXOCHORDA grandiflora.

An elegant and as yet somewhat rare Chinese shrub, bearing large, pure white flowers in May.



CYDONIA JAPONICA.

FONTANESIA Fortunei. Creamy yellow flowers, and long, glossy leaves.

FORSYTHIA Fortunei. Golden Bell. Blooms in early spring ; deep green leaves and long sprays of bright yellow flowers.

F. suspensa. Like the above, except in drooping growth.

F. viridissima. Flowers bright yellow ; leaves and bark deep green.

HALESIA tetraptera. See under Deciduous Trees.

HIBISCUS. See Althæa.



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.

HYDRANGEA paniculata grandiflora. A grand, extra-hardy Japanese species, growing from 8 to 10 feet high, and bearing its pure white flowers in enormous panicles during August and September.

H. Japonica Hortensia. Usually grown in pots, because it requires some protection in winter. An elegant plant, with globular heads of rose-colored flowers.

H. Japonica, Thomas Hogg. Pure white flowers of firm texture, produced from July to September. Excellent for indoor decorative purposes, and a favorite for Easter forcing. As hardy as *H. Hortensia*.

HYPERICUM aureum. St. John'swort. A rare and striking shrub, with large, vivid yellow flowers from July till October. 25 cts.

H. Kalmianum. Low and spreading; loves the shade; flowers rich yellow.

H. Moserianum. This new hybrid has the elegant, glossy foliage of the others, but with larger blossoms, they being nearly 3 inches across. The petals are orange-yellow while the stamens form a beautiful red mass in the center of the flower. Requires a little protection in the northern states. 25 cts.

ILEX. See Prinos.

ITEA Virginica. Small bush, with white flowers in June. For producing a mass of low, glossy foliage, this shrub is very valuable.

KERRIA Japonica. Japan Corchorus. A pretty shrub, 5 or 6 feet high, with large, roundish, double flowers of soft, bright yellow; blooms in spring and summer.

K. J. variegata. A beautiful dwarf variety of the above, with small, silver-edged leaves.

K. J. ramulis. Also dwarf; pretty and curious in winter, when its striped yellow and green bark shows plainly.

LIGUSTRUM amurense. A pretty shrub, with slender branches and handsome foliage. It bears a round, shining black berry.

L. buxifolium. Box-leaved Privet. A variety of erect habit, with short, thick, dark green leaves. One of the best.

Ligustrum ovalifolium. California Privet. All Privets are nearly evergreen, and may be pruned into any shape desired. This one is a vigorous species, of shapely habit. A favorite plant for hedges around Newport.

L. o. aureum. Golden California Privet. Leaves distinctly margined with bright yellow. Like the others, it bears white flowers in midsummer.

L. vulgaris. Common European Privet. Shining green leaves, white flowers and masses of dark berries; not so large as the above. All the Privets are invaluable for hedges.

LILAC. See Syringa.

LONICERA Ledebourii. Upright Honeysuckle. An upright shrub, with red flowers in May.

L. Tatarica. Tartarian Honeysuckle. Pink flowers and pretty foliage.

L. T. grandiflora. Large, bright red flowers, striped with white.

PÆONIA arborea (Tree Pæony). Our stock of Tree Pæonies is very complete, there being over 20 different varieties in it. This is one of the most satisfactory shrubs grown, as it is easy of cultivation, and is an ornament to any garden, no matter how large. This variety is distinct from the herbaceous race, and forms showy shrubs of medium size. The flowers are often from 6 to 8 inches across, and very double. \$1 to \$1.50.



TREE PEONY.

PHILADELPHUS coronaria. Garland Syringa. Well known; early flowering; flowers pure white and quite fragrant.

P. foliis aureis. Golden-leaved Syringa. Leaves bright yellow all the season; pretty for contrasts with purple-leaved shrubs.

P. grandiflora. The Large-flowered Syringa. Blossoms large, showy, pure white, slightly fragrant.

P. speciosa. Late-blooming; flowers large, showy, white and sweet.

P. s. nanus. Dwarf, seldom more than 3 feet tall.

PRINOS verticillata (Syn. *Ilex verticillata*). Black Alder, Winterberry. A beautiful shrub, covered with scarlet berries, hanging on late in the season.

PRUNUS Pissardii. Purple-leaved Plum. An elegant tree-like shrub, with rich leafage, lustrous crimson when young, changing to dark purple with age. It holds its color better than any other shrub of its class. Small, white, single flowers cover it thickly in spring.

P. Simonii. Properly a tree, but frequently grown as an ornamental shrub. Flowers white, borne early in spring; fruit red and delicious; leaves plain green.

P. Japonica flore rubro pleno. Dwarf Double-flowering Almond. Flowers dainty and rose-like, pink and white, closely set upon the twigs.

P. triloba. Double-flowering Plum. Long, slender branches, thickly set with double, delicate pink flowers in May.

PTELEA trifoliata. Hop Tree, or Shubby Trefoil. A large shrub or small tree, of rapid growth and robust habit. Fruit winged and in clusters.

P. t. aurea. Golden-leaved Hop Tree. A variety of the above, with beautiful, glossy, golden foliage, which holds in color well late in the season.

PTEROSTYRAX hispidan. A new shrub, with very large foliage and creamy-white flowers, in drooping racemes, which are very fragrant. \$1.

RHAMNUS alnifolia. Buck Thorn. A beautiful hardy shrub, with small, dark leaves and white flowers. Much used for hedges.

R. alpina. A pleasing variety of the above, of compact growth and dense foliage.

RHODOTYPUS kerrioides. One of our best importations from Japan. In midsummer its handsome foliage throws into fine relief a snowy mass of large, single white flowers.

RHUS cotinus. Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree. So called from its purple, filmy, hair-like flowers, which cover it thickly in summer. 10 to 12 feet high, and spreading. See under Hardy Ornamentals.

R. glabra laciniata. Cut-leaved Sumach. Glossy, fern-like leaves, turning to rich scarlet in autumn.

R. Osbeckii. A curious and beautiful species from China. The plant grows to a large size, and the leaves are also large, coloring richly in fall; very handsome.

RIBES aureum. Yellow-flowering Currant. Yellow flowers and shining green leaves.

R. sanguineum. Deep red flowers, covering the bush thickly in spring.

ROSES, HARDY. See Rose Department.

SAMBUCUS aurea. Golden Elder. Leaves of lively golden yellow.

S. laciniata. Cut-leaved Alder. Leaves distinctly cut; one of the best shrubs of its class.

SPIRÆA. Meadow Sweet. Among the varieties are found some of the most beautiful and useful of our hardy flowering shrubs.

S. Anthony Waterer. A new and much improved form of *S. Bumaldi*. Very low-growing, and bearing flat heads of brilliant, rosy blossoms all through the latter part of summer. It is considered one of the finest of recent importations, and for the front of borders it has no superior.

S. ariæfolia. Medium sized, delicate foliage; graceful white flowers in June. Does better in a shady place than when getting too much sun.

S. acutæfolia.

S. Billardii. Billard's Spiræa. In bloom most of the summer. Flowers rose-colored, growing in clusters.

S. Blumei. A Japanese variety, with white flowers.

S. Bumaldi. A vigorous dwarf, with narrow leaves and an abundance of rosy flowers in summer and fall.

S. collosa. Fortune's Spiræa. Pink blossoms in large clusters.

S. chamraedrifolia. A beautiful species, with small, wiry branches, covered in June with clusters of white flowers.

S. Douglasii. Beautiful, deep pink flowers in midsummer.

S. flaseliformis. Handsome white flowers borne in great profusion.

S. Fortunii alba. A Japanese variety, with white flowers.

S. F. atrosanguinea. The same, with deep, rosy red flowers.

S. Froebelii.

S. grandiflora Exochorda. See Exochorda.

S. Lindleyana. A very distinct Spiræa, with compound foliage, resembling that of sumach. Large panicles of white flowers.

S. multiflora argenta.

S. opulifolia aurea. Golden leaves and double white flowers; handsome and striking.

S. paniculata rosea.

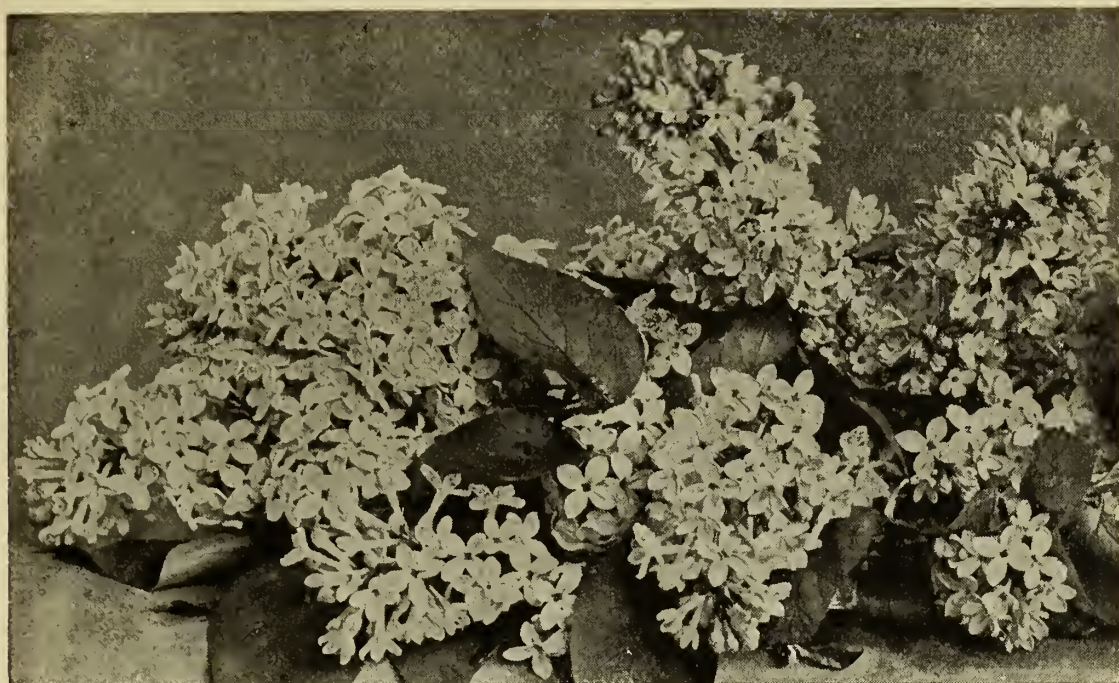
S. prunifolia fl. pl. Leaves like the plum, and double, daisy-like, white flowers; remains in bloom a long time.

S. Reevesii. Narrow, pointed leaves; flowers white, in rounded clusters.

S. rotundifolia.



SPIRÆA VAN HOUTTEI. (See page 29.)



LILAC.

SPIRÆA sorbifolia. Leaves like the Mountain Ash ; flowers white, borne in handsome spikes in July.

S. Thunbergii. Dwarf and rounded, with slender, drooping branches ; leaves narrow ; flowers small, pure white, appearing thickly very early in the spring. One of the finest *Spiræas* to blossom ; forces well.

S. Van Houttei. Perhaps the best variety grown. It looks like a drift of snow in early June when covered with its mass of large, white flowers.

S. Watereri. Anthony Waterer. (See beginning of *Spiræa* list.)

STAPHYLEA colchica. Bladder Nut. A pretty shrub, flowering with the lilac ; bears clusters of fragrant white blossoms.

SYMPHORICARPUS racemosus. Snowberry. Odd and ornamental because of its clusters of large, white, wax-like berries, which it retains late in winter. The small, pink flowers are inconspicuous.

S. r. rubra. A variety of the above with red berries.

S. vulgaris. Indian Currant. A form of the Snowberry, with variegated leaves and purple fruit, which hangs on all winter.

SYRINGA, or LILAC. Of all the hardy shrubs in the garden none are more popular than the good, old fashioned Lilac, with its beautiful panicles of flowers, its bright, glossy green foliage, and its perfume, breathing of the new life of spring. We have about 20 varieties of this magnificent shrub, including both old and new sorts, and our stock is hardy, vigorous and bound to give satisfaction. Among the varieties we enumerate :

S. grandiflora alba. A handsome variety, with large white flowers borne in immense panicles.

S. Doctor Noble.

S. Josikæa. Chinanthus-leaved. A fine, distinct species, one of the latest bloomers, and noted for its tree-like growth and long, wrinkled leaves.

S. Madame Kreuter.

S. Persica. Persian Lilac. A medium-sized shrub, with small leaves and large panicles of small, fragrant, bright purple flowers.

S. P. alba. Delicate white flowers, shaded with purple ; very fragrant and beautiful.

S. rubra de Marley. A very free bloomer, with reddish purple flowers. Good for winter forcing.

S. Souvenir de Ludwig Spath. Without doubt the most beautiful of the old purple Lilacs ever produced. Large flowers in immense clusters ; splendid, dark purple-red color.


SYRINGA, Senator Valland.

S. vulgaris. The common purple Lilac.

S. v. alba. Pure white flowers.

S. v. a., Joan of Arc. Superb panicles of large, fragrant white flowers.

S. v. Charles X. Great cones of reddish purple flowers, above large, shining leaves.

 We have many of the best of the newer varieties, a list of which will be sent upon application.

TAMARIX Africana. A feathery-foliaged shrub, with small pink flowers covering the plant in June. This thrives well in places near the sea, where the salt air is death to so many forms of vegetation, and where it is a difficult matter to have a good garden.

T. Japonica. A variety from Japan. Very graceful and pleasing.

VIBURNUM lantanum. Lantana-leaved Snowball. A tall, spreading shrub, with soft, heavy leaves and large balls of white flowers, succeeded by red fruit.

V. macrocephalum. White flowers and red fruit; leaves large and rough.

V. opulus sterilis. Common Snowball, or Guelder Rose. No fruit.

V. oxycoccus. Another name for *V. opulus*.

V. plicatum. The Japanese Snowball, with foliage larger than in other sorts; flowers whiter and more delicate, and better general habit.

WEIGELA (also spelled *Weigelia*). These shrubs are sometimes called Diervilla, but are better known by the old-fashioned name. We have about 15 varieties of this very popular shrub, and our stock is particularly strong.

W. Abel Carriere. Bright rose. A new variety.

W. arborea grandiflora. A variety of vigorous habit and erect growth. Flowers long and tubular, of a sulphur white or pale yellow. Grows in tree form.

W. candida. White-flowered. This variety has a pure white flower, something very rare among the Weigelas.

W. Edward Andre. Flowers brownish-black; handsome foliage.

W. floribunda. Tubular purplish flowers.

W. Hendersoni. Of fine, compact habit; rather slender, erect growth, with flowers of medium size, red on the outside and of a lighter shade within.

W. hortensis floribunda. One of the most profusely flowering sorts.

W. h. nivea. Dwarf and spreading, with large foliage and plentiful pure white flowers.

W. h. rubra. Pretty rose-colored sprays of bloom.

W. Kosteriana variegata. Of dwarf, compact habit; leaves bordered with yellow; flowers deep rose and beautiful. 30 cts.

W. nana variegata. Variegated-leaved dwarf Weigela. Flowers nearly white. It stands the sun well, and is one of the best dwarf varieties.

W. rosea. Shrub erect and rounded, blooming in June; flowers a bright rose color; a rare Chinese sort.

W. r. amabilis. Beautiful pink flowers, borne in fall.

W. r. variegata. With bright rosy flowers and variegated foliage. Very attractive.

W. Seeboldii variegata. Of upright habit. When the leaves are young, the variegation is yellow, changing later to a silvery white. Flowers rose-colored.

W. spectabilis. Flowers yellow.

W. Van Houttei. Carmine flowers; much like *W. rosea*.

XANTHOCERAS sorbifolia. A choice shrub from Central Asia. It forms an upright, rounded bush, with smooth red bark and leaves like those of the Mountain Ash. The white flowers are borne in terminal clusters.

We can supply any or all of the foregoing shrubs, in large lots, at the rate of \$10, \$15, or \$25 per 100. Special prices will be quoted upon application.

HEDGE PLANTS.

EVERGREEN —

Norway Spruce. \$5 to \$50 per 100.

Hemlock Spruce. \$5 to \$50 per 100.

Arborvitæ. \$5 to \$50 per 100.

Retinosporas. 25 cts. to \$1.

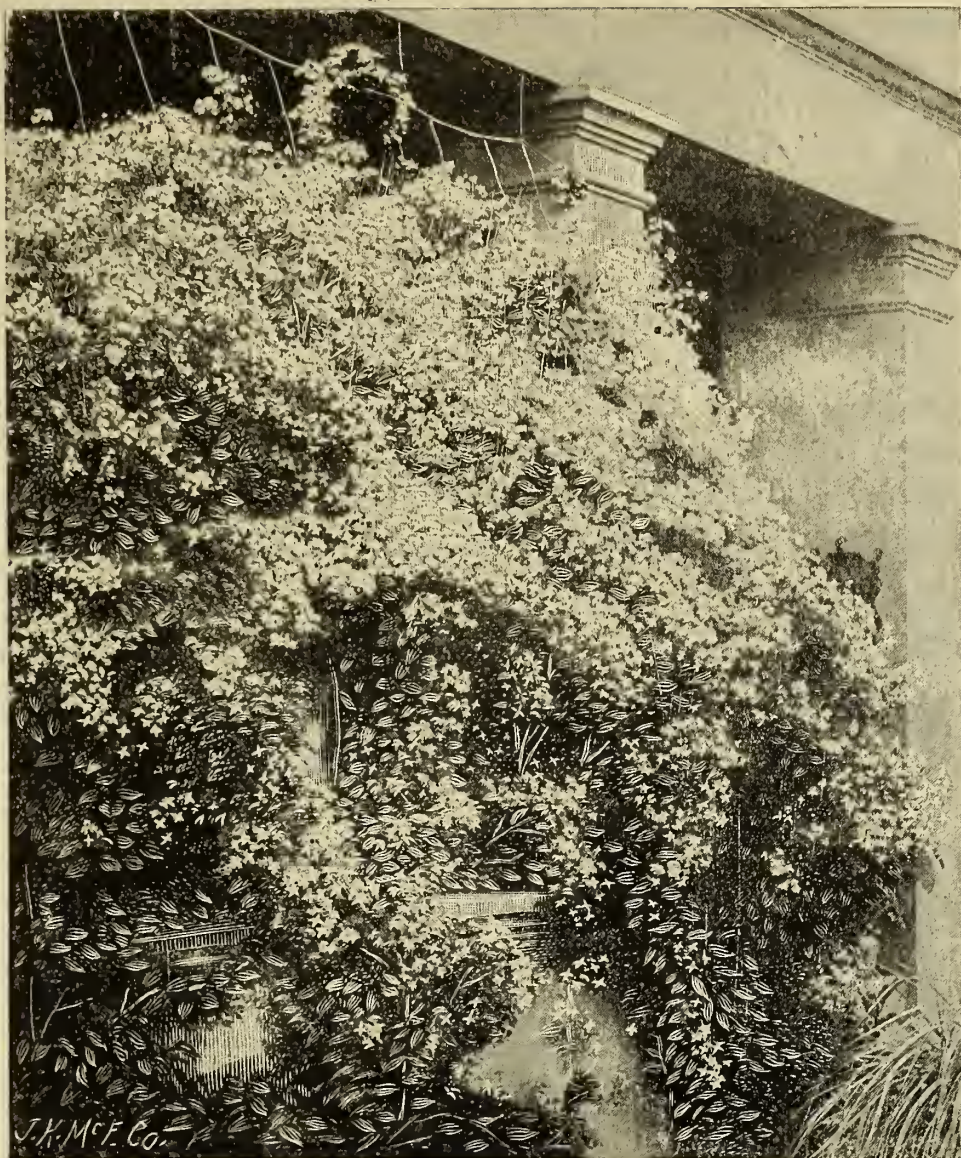
DECIDUOUS —

California Privet. \$5 to \$15 per 100.

Purple Barberry. \$10 to \$25 per 100.

Thunberg's Barberry. \$10 to \$25 per 100.

Japan Quince. \$10 to \$25 per 100.



CLEMATIS PANICULATA. (See page 32.)

Ornamental Climbers and Creepers.

Climbing and trailing vines cover with beauty bare walls and bits of ground which without them would look harsh and unsightly. Hardy species have the advantage of tender ones, in that they need to be planted but once, and increase in beauty from year to year 25 cts. to \$3 each, except where noted.

ACTINIDIA polygama. A pretty Japanese climber, with glossy leaves, white flowers, with purple center, and edible, grape-like fruit.

AKEBIA quinata. Fragrant purplish chocolate flowers, borne in June ; pretty fruit ; foliage almost evergreen. Also, from Japan.

AMPELOPSIS dissecta variegata. Leaves like the grape, but more deeply cut and prettily variegated ; fruits white or bluish ; rapid-growing.

A. macrophylla (Royalli). Leaves broad, dense, coloring vividly in fall.

A. quinquefolia. The well-known Virginia Creeper.

A. Veitchii. Japan Ivy. Clings closely to walls by means of ærial rootlets, clothing them with a sheet of green foliage, which turns to vivid scarlet and crimson in autumn ; berries purplish.

ARISTOLOCHIA siphon. Pipe Vine. Curious yellowish brown flowers and immense green leaves ; rapid growing.

BIGNONIA grandiflora. Trumpet Creeper. An elegant woody vine, with glossy foliage, finely divided, and large, waxen, scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers.

CELASTRUS scandens. Climbing Staff, or Bittersweet. A beautiful native, with brilliant clusters of orange-scarlet berries, which remain bright throughout the winter.

CLEMATIS. Price according to size and variety. 25 cts. to \$1 each.

C. Jackmanni. The well-known, superb form, with large, rich purple blossoms.

C. Jeanne d'Arc. Large white flowers.

C. Lucy Lemoine. Double white blossoms.

C. Lady Londesborough. Deep mauve ; a very fine variety.

C. Miss Bateman. White, with reddish chocolate anthers ; a showy flower.

C. Otto Frœbel. Grayish white ; the flowers are sometimes found 10 inches across.

C. paniculata. A rapid and vigorous climber, this variety can be depended upon to clothe larger spaces quickly. The beautiful panicles of dainty white flowers are borne in great profusion, making a magnificent sight when in full bloom. It is very free from disease, and bids fair to become a general favorite. The flowers are very fragrant, and the foliage remains fresh and green until late in the winter. (See illustration, page 31.)

C. The Gem. Sky blue blossoms.

C. The Queen. Rich, dark, velvety purple flowers.

C. Virginiana. Wreaths of starry white flowers in July.

EUONYMUS radicans variegata. Clings to walls like the ivy, and has glossy, variegated, evergreen leaves ; a fine, leafy screen for unsightly places.

HEDERA helix. The well-known, hardy English Ivy.



WISTARIA.

LONICERA. Honeysuckle, or Woodbine. Flowers delightfully scented. 15 to 75 cts. each.

L. Japonica. Chinese Twining Honeysuckle. Purplish leaves, almost evergreen ; blooms in summer and fall ; very fragrant.

L. J. Halleana. Hall's Japan Honeysuckle. In bloom throughout the season, and almost evergreen ; flowers white, in beautiful sprays ; very fragrant.

L. brachypoda aurea reticulata. Flowers white, sweet, in pretty clusters ; leaves roundish, richly marked with yellow.

ROSES, Climbing. See special Rose Department.

TECOMA radicans. See *Bignonia grandiflora*.

VINCA major. Evergreen Myrtle. A beautiful trailer, with large, dark green, glossy leaves, borne in pairs along the sprays, and soft, sky-blue flowers. Fine for cemeteries. 10 to 35c.

V. minor. The common species ; leaves smaller and narrower. 10 to 35 cts.

WISTARIA. A queen among climbing plants, and well known. 15 cts. to \$1.

W. Sinensis. Flowers in long, pendulent, purplish lilac racemes.

W. S. alba. Flowers pure white.

Hardy Perennial Plants.

"A Garden of Hardy Flowers" gives less trouble than a garden of any other sort, and grows in beauty from year to year. We catalogue quite a large collection of Hardy Herbaceous Plants at prices according to the size of clumps

. 12 to 25 cts. each, \$10 to \$20 per 100.

ACHILLEA, Best Sorts. Yarrow. Ornamental both in foliage and flower; blooms in summer and autumn; 2 feet high.

ANEMONE Japonica. The type of the race. Vigorous; 3 to 4 feet high; flowers pink, borne on long stems in autumn.

A. J. alba. Large, shining, waxen flowers of pure white, with yellow stamens; dark green leaves. One of the best perennials.

ANTHEMIS tinctoria. Yellow Chamomile. Flowers lemon-yellow; useful for cutting. 2 to 3 feet. June to August.

ANTHERICUM liliastrum. St. Bruno's Lily. Grass-like foliage and spikes of fragrant, white, lily-like flowers from May to August. 2 feet.

AQUILEGIA, Best Sorts. Columbine. Well-known plants, graceful and elegant in habit, with curiously formed flowers of different colors. 1 to 3 feet. Spring and summer.

ARMERIA, Different Varieties. Sea-Pink. Forms beautiful edgings for beds. Low-growing; flowers white; leaves grass-like; blooms nearly all season.

ASCLEPIAS, Best Sorts. Milkweed. Showy flowers in terminal umbels. 2 to 4 feet. July.

ASTER, Best Hardy Sorts. Starwort. These plants now receive much more attention than formerly, and have been greatly improved. Flowers white and many shades of lilac, blue and purple. 1 to 4 feet. Autumn.

ASTILBE Japonica alba. Japanese Spiræa. Graceful sprays of small, pure white flowers, displayed in large panicles. Forces readily in winter; blooms in the open ground in May.

CLEMATIS Davidiana. Fragrant blue flowers in large axillary clusters. Upright, 2 to 3 feet. Autumn.

C. erecta. Large, long-stemmed panicles of small, sweet, white flowers. 3 to 4 feet. June.

C. integrifolia. Blue flowers, bordered with white. 2 feet. June.

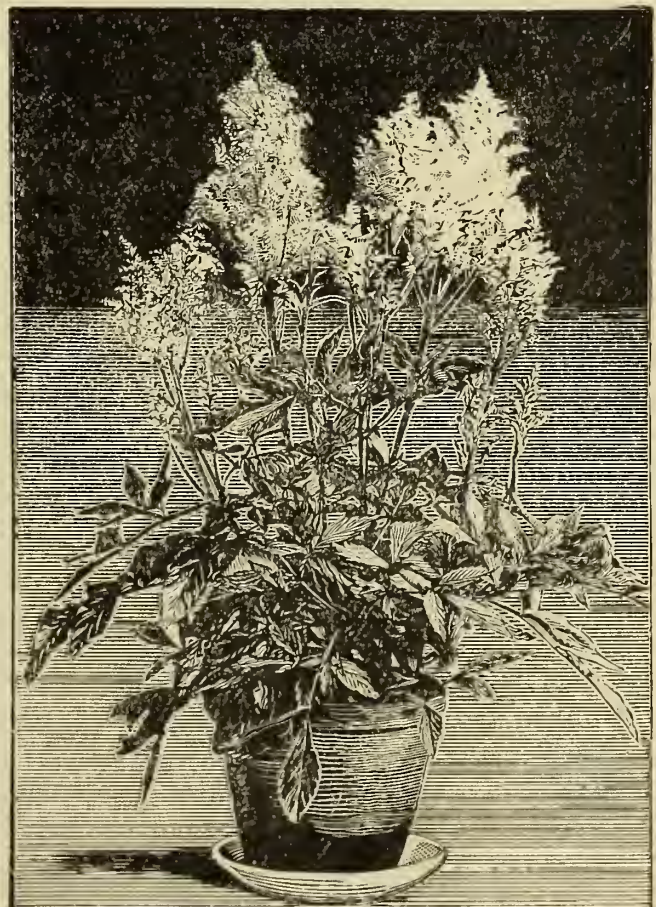
C. tubulosa. Small purple flowers. Blooms with the others.

CONVALLARIA majalis. Lily-of-the-Valley. A prime old favorite.

COREOPSIS, Best Species. Showy, bright yellow flowers on long stems, produced all summer. Fine for cutting. 1 to 3 feet.

CORONILLA varia. Wild Pea. A showy half-trailer, with clusters of rose and white flowers, varying through pink and cream. 2 feet. June.

DELPHINIUM, Different Varieties. Larkspur. Delicate foliage and long flower-spikes. 1 to 4 feet. Spring and summer.



ASTILBE JAPONICA ALBA.

DIANTHUS barbatus. Sweet William. The well-known, old-fashioned favorite ; perpetuates itself by self-sowing. Different colors.

DICENTRA spectabilis. Bleeding Heart. Heart-shaped, rosy crimson flowers in curving sprays. 1 to 2 feet. Spring.

EULALIA Japonica. A tall, handsome, plumed grass. 3 to 4 feet.

E. J. variegata. A variegated form of *E. Japonica*.

E. J. gracillima univittata. Light, narrow foliage.

EUPATORIUM ageratoides. Thoroughwort. Feathery heads of pure white, fragrant flowers. As fine in its way as Astilbe. 3 to 4 feet. June to August.

FUNKIA, Three Varieties. Plantain Lily. White and blue lily-like flowers and glossy root-leaves. Forms beautiful clumps. 1 to 3 feet. August to October.

GENISTA sagittalis. Rock-Broom. A pretty dwarf plant, with yellow, pea-shaped flowers in terminal spikes.

GERANIUMS, Best Hardy Varieties. Crane's-Bill. Finely divided leaves and purple, lilac and crimson flowers. 6 inches to 1 foot. Midsummer.

HELIANTHUS, Double and Single Varieties. The hardy Sunflowers are very bright and picturesque, and more graceful than the annual ones. They are easily naturalized, and splendid for cutting. 3 to 5 feet. July to September.

HEMEROCALLIS, Best Species. Day Lily. Lily-shaped, fragrant blossoms, varying in different varieties from pure lemon-yellow to tawny orange. 2 to 3 feet. Summer.

HOLLYHOCKS, In Variety. Different colors. Strong 2-year roots, ready to flower, 25 cts. each ; 1-year roots, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

HYPERICUM calycinum. St. John'swort. Very showy, with bright yellow flowers all summer. 1 foot high ; half trailing.

IRIS, German and Japan Varieties. Flower-de-Luce. Of these we have a fine collection. No handsomer perennial is grown.

LILLIUM candidum. Madonna Lilly. Flowers large, pure white, very sweet, 6 to 8 on a stem. 4 feet. June.

L. Harrisii. The Bermuda Easter Lily. Trumpet-shaped flowers of pure white ; very fragrant. Hardy, but used chiefly for Easter forcing.



L. lancifolium album. Pure white, with recurved petals. Autumn.

L. l. rubrum. White, with bright flecks of crimson.

L. tigrinum. Tiger Lily. Orange, with black dots. August.

LYCHNIS chalcidonica. Brilliant scarlet flowers, in large trusses. 3 feet. Midsummer.

PAPAVER, Popular Sorts. Poppy. Brilliant, silky-petaled flowers in all colors.

PHLOX, Best New and Old Varieties. We have a fine collection of these magnificent hardy perennials.

PÆONIES, A Good Assortment. The Herbaceous Pæonies will bloom early in spring. Their coloring includes some intense shades of red and purple, also pure white and a number of delicate tints.

SPIRÆAS, In Variety. The white Meadow Sweet and other favorites. (See under the head of Deciduous Shrubs.)

ROSES.

MISCELLANEOUS HARDY SORTS.

This class of Roses is entirely hardy, even in the coldest climates. They bloom profusely in June, flower sparingly through hot weather, and give many blossoms in the fall. We can supply many other good sorts not described below. Strong plants, on own roots and grafted, 15 to 35 cts. each.

Alfred Colomb. Brilliant crimson. Very large and full.

American Beauty. Rich pink, with carmine shadings; very large.

Anna de Diesbach. Carmine; very fragrant. A superior garden Rose, and good for forcing.

Baron de Bonstettin. Rich, velvety maroon, large and full.

Baroness Rothschild. Pink; beautifully cupped. Very hardy; late bloomer.

Capt. Christy. Soft flesh color; very vigorous; good foliage.

Chas. Lefebvre. Superb crimson-red; rich and velvety, large and full.

Eugene Verdier. Silvery pink and fawn. Large, full, finely formed, exquisite buds.

Countess of Oxford. Bright carmine, very large and full, but not fragrant; foliage very handsome; fine buds.

Francois Levet. Cherry red; medium size and well formed. Very vigorous in habit, forming splendidly shaped buds.

Gen. Jacqueminot. Vivid crimson; fragrant and very hardy.

John Hopper. Bright rose and carmine. A profuse bloomer

Jules Margottin. Cherry red; good foliage; very vigorous.

La Reine. Bright rose; large; fragrant; very free flowering.

Louis Odier. Soft rose-pink; vigorous and beautiful.

Madame Gabriel Luizet. Pink, distinct, cup-shaped.

Mad. Victor Verdier. Carmine-crimson; large, full and very fragrant.

Marie Baumann. Brilliant carmine-crimson, large and full, of exquisite odor.

Marshall P. Wilder. Cherry carmine, of vigorous growth, with good, healthy foliage.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink, large, and of fine form, growing on long stems; very fragrant.

Paul Neyron. Largest Rose; deep rose color; few thorns. A free bloomer and valuable for forcing, as well as for the garden.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Deep, velvety crimson, large and full. A splendid rose.

Ulrich Brunner. Brilliant cherry-red; thick petals; flowers finely formed.

ROSA rugosa alba. Japanese Rose. Large, single, waxen flowers of pure white, with a yellow center. The foliage is dark and glossy; continually in bloom.

R. r. rosea. The pink form of this superb Rose.



BARONESS ROTHSCHILD.

MOSS ROSES.

All the best varieties, at 20 to 50 cts. each.



MAD. CAROLINE TESTOUT.

HARDY RUNNING ROSES.

Strong plants of the following perfectly hardy sorts, 15 to 50 cts. each.

Baltimore Belle. Blush or white; free.

Gem of the Prairies. Red, with white markings; flower large.

Mrs. Hovey. Delicate blush.

Queen of the Prairies. Bright rose-red.

Wichuriana. New Japanese Trailing Rose. Single, pure white, with yellow stamens, fragrant; hips scarlet, retained all winter; foliage dark, shining. Valuable for rock work, walls, banks, etc.

TEA or EVERBLOOMING ROSES.

Although called Tender Roses, with protection they are mostly hardy. We give here but a partial list; others can be supplied. Small to large plants, 8 to 25c. each.

Bridesmaid. Clear, delicate pink; flowers and buds beautifully formed.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. A grand white Rose, blooming continuously.

La France. Silvery rose, deeper shadings. Perfect in form and color; hardy.

Mad. Cusin. Violet-rose, tinged yellow.

Mad. Hoste. Large, handsome flowers on stiff stems; lemon-white to canary yellow.

Mad. Caroline Testout. Brilliant satiny Rose, deepening in center to clear red.

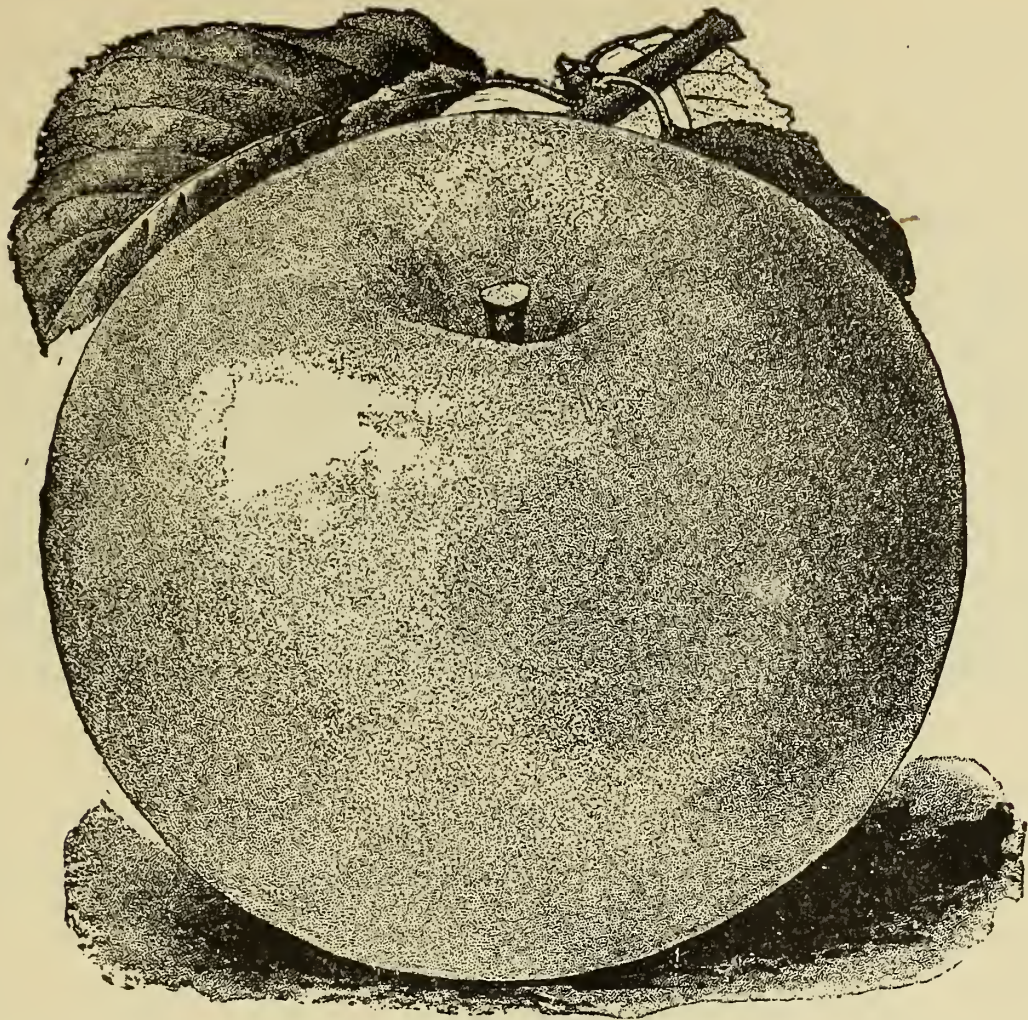
Mermet. Bright pink, with silvery shadings. The beautiful forcing Rose.

Perle des Jardins. Rich shade of yellow. Large size and perfect form. Strong growing; free blooming.

Souv. de Pres. Carnot. New. A most magnificent white Rose. Buds large and of splendid form.

Souvenir de Wootton. Hybrid Tea. Free-blooming; flowers rich red and extremely fragrant. Hardy.

The Bride. Pure white; beautiful buds; very large and fragrant.



MAIDEN'S BLUSH APPLE.

Choice Fruits.

In return for a little care, every home may be supplied with choice fruits throughout the season ; and with careful storage, Apples and Pears can be enjoyed almost all the year. We have a fine assortment of the best varieties of Fruit Trees, both standard and dwarf. The prices range according to age and size.

APPLES.

Thrifty young trees, from 3 to 8 years old, in either dwarf or standard form, 1 to 2 inches in diameter, 25 to 50 cts. each.

For Summer.

Early Harvest. Fruit of medium size, pale yellow, pleasant subacid.

Red Astrachan. Of medium size, deep crimson, covered with soft bloom ; juicy and tender, rather acid, but good.

Sweet Bough. Delicious, large, pale yellow fruit, sweet, rich and juicy ; tree bears early and profusely.

Tetofsky. Medium size, yellow, striped with red ; juicy and agreeable.

Yellow Transparent. Oblong in shape ; skin pale yellow ; flesh tender subacid and juicy.

For Autumn.

Alexander. A very large, deep crimson Russian Apple of excellent quality ; tree very hardy.

Duchess of Oldenburg. Above medium size, firm, yellow, striped with red ; flavor excellent ; tree a good bearer.

Fall Pippin. Very large yellow fruit, tender and of unusually fine quality ; tree a shy bearer.

APPLES For Autumn, continued.

Gravenstein. Fruit large, bright yellow, splashed with red and orange; high-flavored and good in every way.

Jersey Sweet. Medium size, striped red and green; juicy and sweet. Very popular for table or cooking.

Maiden's Blush. Fruit beautiful and tempting, rather large, round, clear yellow, with bright pink cheek; juicy and excellent for dessert or cooking.

Porter. Medium to large fruit, oblong, yellow; flesh tender and rich; tree a slow grower and rather shy in fruiting.

Red Bietigheimer. A beautiful Apple, large and light yellow, overlaid with deep crimson; flesh firm and juicy; flavor a pleasant, sprightly subacid; tree vigorous and prodigal of its fruit.

Wealthy. Medium size, flesh white; subacid and very good. Tree very hardy and productive.

For Winter.

Baldwin. A standard market Apple. Large, bright red, juicy and good. Tree vigorous and productive.

Ben Davis. A splendid-keeping market Apple. Fruit large and handsome, brightly striped; flesh white and firm; tree a good bearer.

Golden Russet. Medium size, with tinge of red on side; flesh greenish, crisp, juicy and highly-flavored. A vigorous grower and hardy.

Mann. Deep yellow; good keeper; true. An early bearer.

Mother. Large, red, rich and aromatic.

Newtown Pippin. Greenish yellow, large. Well known, and noted as one of the best Apples grown.

Rambo. A widely cultivated and highly esteemed variety. Medium size, streaked and mottled with red; tender, juicy and mild flavored. Tree a very vigorous grower.

Tompkins King. A splendid red Apple; rather shy bearer here.

English. A well known, rich flavored variety.

Roxbury Russet. Larger than the above. Noted for productiveness and late keeping.


Walbridge. Medium size, regular in shape; pale yellow shaded with red; flesh crisp, tender and juicy. Particularly valuable in bold climates for its hardiness and productiveness.

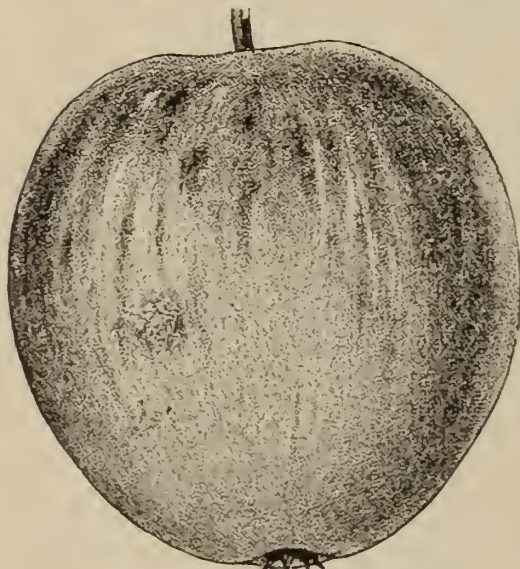
Yellow Bellflower. Yellow; flesh crisp, spicy and aromatic; flavor good.

Rhode Island Greening. An excellent sort, indispensable for desserts and cooking.

Talman's Sweet. Whitish yellow, firm, juicy and very sweet; extra productive.

Peck's Pleasant. Resembles Newtown Pippin; a good keeper.

 We have also many other good sorts.



TRANSCENDENT CRAB APPLE.

CRAB APPLES.

These are grown almost as much for their beauty as for domestic purposes. They make delightful preserves, pickles and jellies, and in the fruiting season, when covered with a radiant, profuse crop of small, bright Apples, or in blooming time, are as beautiful as any tree grown. Other fine characteristics are their extreme hardiness and healthy, vigorous growth.

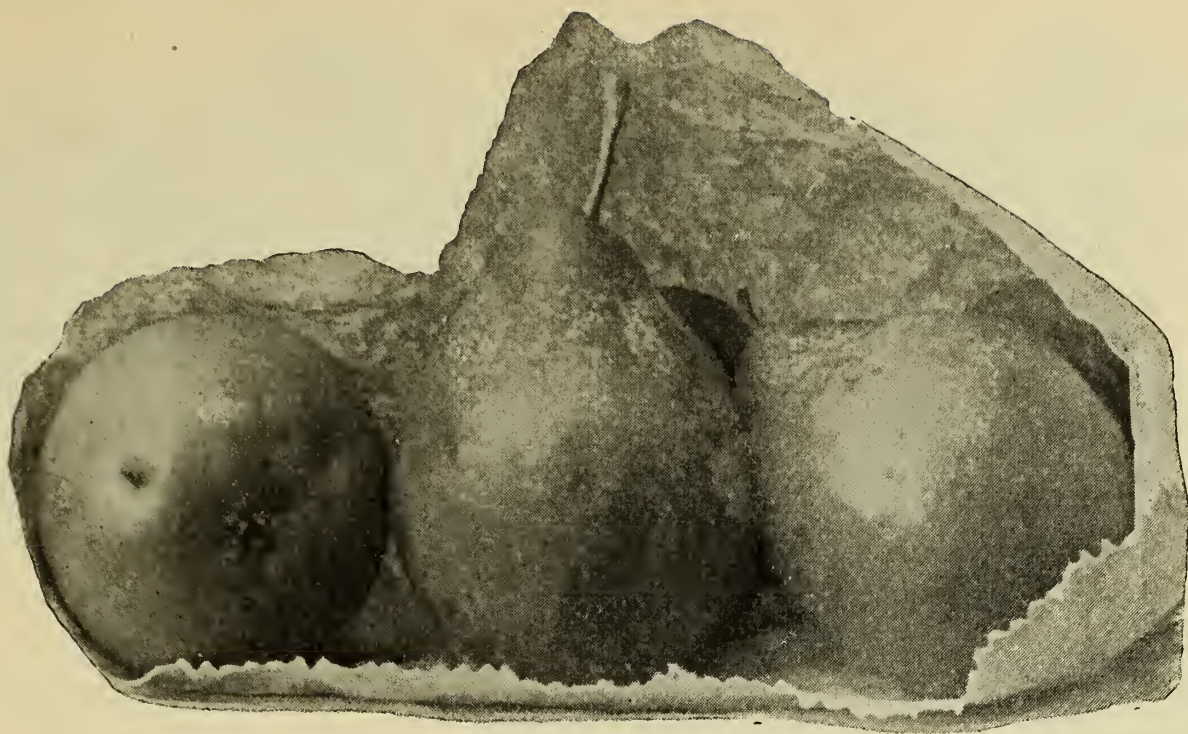
Hyslop. Deep crimson.

Red Siberian. Large; bright red.

Yellow Siberian. Beautiful golden yellow.

Transcendent. Red and yellow.

Van Wyck. Large, mottled with red; flesh only pleasantly acid.



STANDARD PEARS.

PEARS.

Clean, vigorous, young trees, in Dwarf and Standard form. 3 to 8 years old, 50 cts. to \$3 each.

For Summer.

Bartlett. Large, buttery and melting, with a rich, musky flavor.

Clapp's Favorite. Resembles Bartlett in shape and size; of excellent flavor: ripens ten days earlier than Bartlett.

Summer Doyenne. A melting, sweet Pear; rather small; ripens about August. A good grower.

Souv. du Congres. A large, handsome Pear; resembling Clapp Favorite, and ripening about a week earlier.

Seckel. Small, but excels in flavor and productiveness.

Autumn and Winter.

Beurre d'Anjou. Large, handsome, buttery and melting, with vinous flavor; keeps well. One of the very best Pears.

Clairgeau. A large yellow and Red Pear, valuable and attractive; bears young.

Lawrence. Medium to large; golden yellow; flesh melting and aromatic; keeps until midwinter. Good in all respects.

Winter Nelis. Dull russet; melting and buttery; of medium size; bears well. A good early winter Pear.

Frederick Clapp. Above medium size; flesh juicy, rich and melting; tree vigorous. A valuable new variety.

PEACHES.

In addition to the choice standard varieties described below, we can supply good trees of most other leading sorts. 10 to 25 cts.; one year from bud, \$8 per 100.

Alexander. Very early; white, nearly covered with deep, rich red; flesh melting and juicy.

Coolidge's Favorite. A beautiful and excellent Peach; juicy and rich. Ripens in August.

Crawford's Early. A splendid, large, yellow Peach; one of the best.

Crawford's Late. A superb, yellow Peach; large, productive and good.

Foster. An early large yellow Peach, of excellent quality.

Oldmixon Cling. Excellent quality. September.

Oldmixon Free. Large; flesh juicy and rich. One of the best late Peaches.

Stump the World. Red and white; of good size and quality.



CHOICE PLUMS.

PLUMS.

Vigorous young trees of the following choice varieties, 40 cts. to 75 cts. each.

Bradshaw. Large ; dark, velvety red ; a fine early Plum.

Green Gage. Small, but excellent in flavor.

Jefferson. Yellow, with red cheek ; good ; flesh parts from stone.

Lombard. Violet-red ; juicy and pleasant.

Gen. Hand. Yellow ; large and handsome.

German Prune. Oval, purple, of good size ; high-flavored.

Imperial Gage. Greenish flesh, juicy and rich ; one of the best.

Smith's Orleans. Purple ; large and excellent.

Quackenboss. Large ; deep purple ; juicy and good.

CHERRIES.

Dwarf and standard trees of the following sorts, 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Hearts and Bigarreaus.

Black Eagle. Sweet and high-flavored.

Black Tartarian. Large, rich and juicy.

Governor Wood. Light yellow, shaded with red ; juicy and sweet ; early ripening.

Rockport. Light red or amber ; good and beautiful.

Windsor. Rich red ; flesh firm, tender and juicy ; one of the best late sorts.

Dukes and Morellos.

May Duke. Dark red, juicy, subacid, rich ; ripens in June ; a good grower.

Early Richmond. Red, acid ; good for cooking ; early.

English Morelle. Reddish black ; acid, rich ; tree dwarfish ; very fruitful.

QUINCES.

Good trees of these best two standard sorts, 25 cts. to \$2 each.

Champion. Very large, pear-shaped ; color bright golden yellow.

Apple, or Orange. Round, yellow fruit ; tree very productive.

GRAPE VINES.

Of these we have a good assortment in both American and foreign varieties. The vines are healthy, with good roots, and from one to five years old. 10c. to \$1.50 ea.

Black Grapes.

Concord. The well-known, standard black Grape.

Barry. Berries and bunches large; sweet and delicate in flavor; vines healthy and fruitful.

Eaton. Very large bunches and berries; vine unusually vigorous.

Moore Early. Two weeks earlier than Concord, with larger berries.

Worden. Very early; vines vigorous and fruitful.

Red Grapes.

Brighton. Berries large, round, deep red; sweet and delicious; early.

Delaware. The standard for excellence in red Grapes. Early; vine not vigorous.

Gærtner. Beautiful clusters of showy, light red fruit; vines robust and productive.

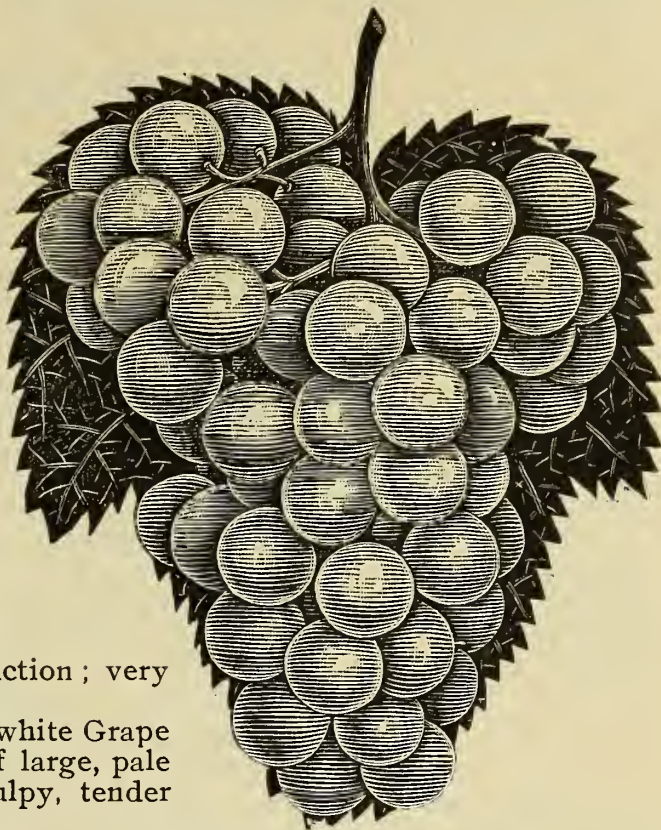
White Grapes.

Moore Diamond. Large, greenish white clusters, tinged with yellow; flesh juicy, with little pulp.

Green Mountain. Of recent introduction; very hardy and fruitful.

Niagara. Perhaps the most valuable white Grape now grown. Yields heavy crops of large, pale yellow clusters; flesh slightly pulpy, tender and sweet.

Pocklington. Light golden-yellow clusters, with sweet, pulpy flesh; not so robust as Niagara.



BRIGHTON GRAPE.

Foreign Grapes.

Barbarossa. A large, late, black Grape of fine flavor.

Black Frontignan. Fruitful; bunches long, with rich, musky flavor.

Grizzly Frontignan. Long bunches of large, yellowish berries, tinged with red when fully ripe; sweet and delightful.

Black Hamburg. Bunches and berries very large; sweet and rich; favorite for vineries.

Muscat of Alexandria. Large, loose clusters of white Grapes, resembling Malagas, and quite as delicious.

Golden Chasselas. Beautiful yellow fruit in large clusters; vines hardy and productive.

Red Chasselas. A small, early and sure-fruiting Grape; sweet and good.

Royal Muscadine. Greenish white berries in immense bunches, which sometimes weigh five or six pounds.

APRICOTS and NECTARINES.

We keep good stock of several of the best varieties of each of these fruits, at 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

CURRENTS.

One-year plants, 50 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100; two-year plants, \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100; three-year plants, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Cherry. Large, red fruit; plant vigorous.

Fay's Prolific. Fruit red; more prolific than Cherry. 1-year plants, \$1.50 per doz.; 2-year, \$2 per doz.

White Grape. Very fine for table use.

Black Naples. Fine for jellies and preserving, for which they very largely used.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Strong plants, 15 to 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Downing. Fruit large, green ; juicy and high-flavored ; one of the best, and does not mildew.

Smith Improved. Light green ; good and reliable.

Houghton. Red ; very productive, though of small size.

Industry. Dark red ; large ; bush vigorous ; one of the very best modern varieties of this fruit.

BLACKBERRIES.

Vigorous, well-rooted plants of good size, 50 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

Early Harvest. Fruit ripens early and is of best quality, but rather small ; keeps well.

Kittatinny. Berries large, round, conical, juicy and sweet ; one of the best sorts.

Lawton. A good, well known sort ; juicy and sweet when fully ripe.

Snyder. Medium sized ; sweet and melting to the core ; plant very hardy.

RASPBERRIES.

First-class plants, 25 cts. to 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

Caroline. Fruit yellow ; a good grower.

Cuthbert. One of the very best crimson sorts ; very hardy and vigorous, and fine quality.

Golden Queen. Amber fruit, firm and fine in quality ; hardy and vigorous.

Marlborough. Red berries, very vigorous and a good bearer ; hardy.

Doolittle Blackcap. Very early.

STRAWBERRIES.

Strong, well-rooted plants, with good crowns, \$1 to \$3 per 100.

Beder Wood. Large, conical, bright scarlet ; vigorous, and very productive.

Bubach No. 5. Fruit large and handsome ; bright scarlet and of excellent quality ; plant a good grower, succeeding well on either light or heavy soil.

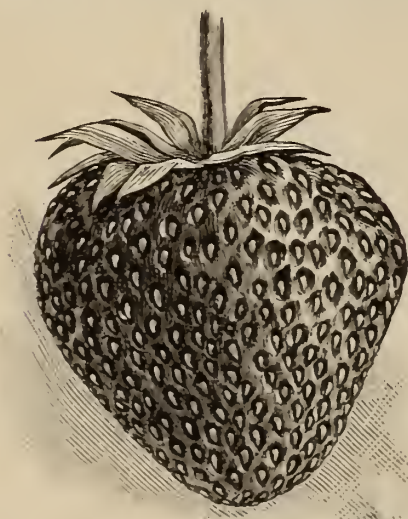
Elm City. A new sort of excellent quality.

Gandy. Large and handsome ; bright scarlet ; one of the best late sorts.

Greenville. Fruit of large size and good quality ; plant thrifty and very productive.

Parker Earle. Fruit almost always perfect in form and quality ; large, conical and regular ; a glossy scarlet-crimson ; plant very vigorous and productive.

Sharpless. Probably the best Strawberry in cultivation ; large, juicy, scarlet berries, borne in heavy crops.



GREENVILLE.

MULBERRIES.

Downing's Everbearing. Fine white fruit ; tree rapid-growing and vigorous. \$1 each.

ESCULENT ROOTS.

Rhubarb. Price for clumps, according to size, 1, 2, and 3 years old and over, 15 cts. to 50 cts. each.

Asparagus, Conover Colossal. 1-year, 75 cts. per 100 ; 2-year, \$1 per 100.

Mammoth. 2-year, \$1 per 100. **Palmetto.** 2-year, \$1 per 100.

Greenhouse Department.

PLANTS FOR BEDDING AND HOUSE DECORATION.

ABUTILON. Chinese Bell-flower. Shrubby plants, continually in bloom. The flowers are bell-shaped and drooping, and in some varieties the leaves are richly marked with yellow. WHITE, YELLOW and MAROON-FLOWERED and VARIEGATED-LEAVED, 8 cts. to 25 cts.

AGERATUM. Tender annuals, with fluffy clusters of blue and white flowers. 5 cts. each, \$4 per 100.

A. imperialis nana. Dwarf; flowers white.

A. Mexicanum. Flowers of soft, light blue.

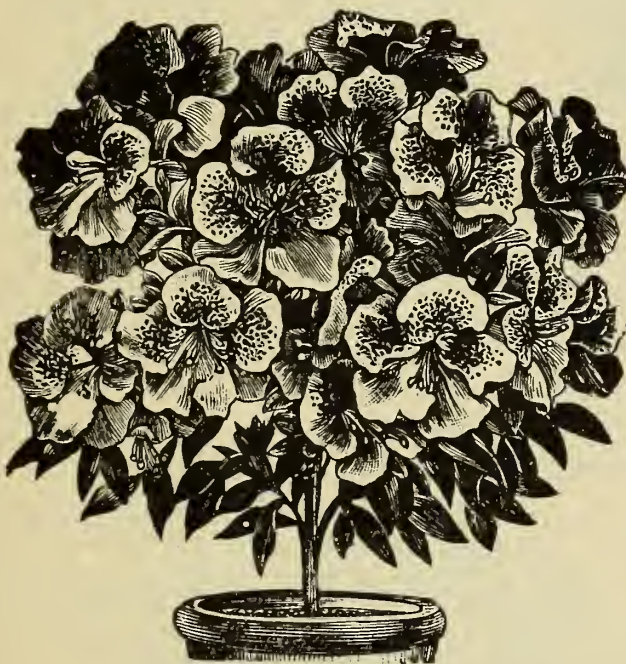
ALTERNANTHERAS. Bright-leaved plants for carpet-bedding.

A. paronychioides major. Carmine-yellow and green. 6 cts. each, \$5 per 100.

A. aurea nana. Bright green and yellow. 5 cts. each, \$4 per 100.

Other varieties at relative prices.

ALOYSIA citriodora. Lemon Verbena. Delightfully scented leaves. One, two and three-year old plants, 5 cts. to 25 cts.



AZALEA INDICA.

ALYSSUM, Sweet. For edging. Blooms all summer. 6 cts. each, \$5 per 100.

A. Benthami compactum. Dwarf; flowers white and sweet.

A. alba flore pleno. Large, double, white.

ARALIA Sieboldii. A beautiful decorative plant, with broad, dark green leaves. 25 cts. to \$1.

ARAUCARIAS. Narrow, spruce-like leaves in multi-divided sprays. Handsome foliage plants. \$2 to \$8 each.

A. excelsa and **A. imbricata.** The two handsomest species.

ASPIDISTRA lurida. Leaves glossy and palm-like, green and parallel veined. 25 cts. to \$1.

A. l. variegata. Leaves broadly marked with white. 50 cts. to \$1.

AZALEA indica. The beautiful Chinese or Indian Azalea. In 12 best sorts, with flowers of any color desired, single or double. Plants from 8 to 20 inches in diameter, in bud and bloom, 50 cts. to \$3.

BEGONIA Rex. Six best sorts, with beautiful leaves, 8 cts. to 25 cts.

B. Flowering. Twelve best sorts; flowers of any color. 5 cts. to 25 cts.

B. Tuberous-rooted. Single and double; all colors. 10 cts. to 35 cts.

CALADIUM esculentum. Immense drooping leaves. For tropical bedding. 10 cts. to 25 cts.

CALENDULA, Meteor. Double Pot Marigold. Flowers brilliantly striped with cream and orange. 5 cts. to 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

CALLA Æthiopica. The well-known Calla Lily. Dry bulbs, 10 to 20 cts. each; in pots, according to size, 25 to 75 cts. each.

CANNAS, New Dwarf French. Each year the Canna grows more popular as a bedding plant, great improvement having been made in reducing the size of the foliage and increasing that of the flowers. We offer the best and newest varieties. 30 cts. to 50 cts. each, except where noted.



DWARF FRENCH CANNA.

Admiral Avellan.

Alphonse Bouvier. Flowers rich scarlet-vermilion, on long spikes.

Chas. Henderson. Dark crimson flowers with golden pencillings in center.

Columbia. A bright crimson, with very deep orange-crimson markings.

Eldorado. A wonderful golden-yellow. The flowers are large and borne upright. The plant grows only 2½ to 3 feet in height, making a good, compact dwarf.

Florence Vaughan. A fine dwarf, green-foliaged variety, with very large flowers; bright scarlet, spotted with scarlet, borne in large heads in great profusion.

Fuerst Bismarck. Of German origin, with intensely rich crimson flowers of large size. The petals are shell-like and of good substance. Plant dwarf and compact.

Mad. Crozy. Distinct; flowers deep scarlet, edged with a line of pure yellow. 10 cts. to 25 cts.

Paul Marquant. Salmon, changing to rosy carmine; extra dwarf.

Secretary Stuart. Deep, rich garnet-colored flowers.

Zebrina gigantea. Large, handsome, striped leaves. 10 cts. to 25 cts.

Older Sorts. Large clumps of roots. 10 cts. each.

CARNATIONS. Best old and new sorts. Rooted cuttings of varieties named below, 1 ct. to 3 cts. each. Field-grown plants, 5 cts. to 15 cts. each.

Alaska. Large, pure white flowers.

Alexander. Deep pink flowers.

Daybreak. Flowers pure, self-colored, delicate salmon pink. New. Charming. A favorite for cut-flowers.

Edna Craig. Soft, bright pink flowers; a distinct shade.

Eldorado. Clear yellow. A decided novelty, with large flowers.

Lizzie McGowan. Large, pure white flowers; very full and sweet.

Louis C. Hartell.

Portia. Half-dwarf and free-blooming; bright scarlet.

Silver Spray. Large and perfect silvery white flowers.

Thomas Cartledge. Large flowers of a pure shade of carmine-pink.

Wm. Scott. Flowers large, with strong calyx; of a beautiful shade of pink.



CARNATION.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS. We have a most magnificent assortment of these favorites, there being about 30 of the best varieties, both old and new, in our list. We mention but a few which we can supply in large or small lots at \$1 per dozen.

Ada Spaulding. Large, white flowers, the under part of the petals being pink.

Clinton Chalfant. A large, bright, golden-yellow flower.

Cullingfordii. One of the older sorts, but a very good one; crimson flowers.

Golden Wedding. Flowers very large and of a bright golden-yellow. Rather late in blooming. Incurved.

Harry Widener. Bright, rich, deep gold; of good form.

Ivory. One of the best of the whites, and particularly valuable for pot-culture.

Lillian P. Bird. A beautiful light pink; an excellent flower.

Minnie Wanamaker. Large; creamy; very desirable.

Mrs. Alpheus Hardy. A pure white of the incurved type.

Mrs. E. G. Hill. A large flower of a delicate pink; an early bloomer.

Mrs. Fottler. Large and full. Of a beautiful soft rose.

Philadelphia. Of a beautiful soft lemon yellow. Large flowers. Incurved.

Pink Ivory. A large beautiful pink flower.



CHRYSANTHEMUM.

CLERODENDRON Balfourii. An elegant greenhouse climber, with large panicles of curiously formed scarlet and white flowers. 10 cts. to 25 cts.

COBÆA scandens. A tender annual climber, very rapid-growing, with large, purple, bell-shaped flowers. 10 cts. to 20 cts.

COCCOLOBA platycentra. A plant of singular growth, with flat stems and broad joints, curious and pretty. 5 cts. to 25 cts.

COLEUS. The principal factor in ribbon and carpet-bedding, on account of the brilliant color of its leaves. All the varieties described below, and others of the best sorts 5 cts. each, \$4 per 100.

Brilliant. One of the brightest-leaved varieties.

Firebrand. Dark crimson and garnet.

Golden Bedder. A standard fine yellow sort; the best for large masses.

Hero. Rich chocolate-maroon; very dark.

Miss Retta Kirkpatrick. White-centered leaves, with broad, green margin.

Verschaffeltii. Rich, deep velvety crimson; a great favorite.

Golden Verschaffeltii. One of the brightest yellows.

COREOPSIS, in variety. Different colors and markings. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

COSMOS, White, Pink and Red. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

CROTON, Six Best Sorts. Beautiful-leaved plants for decorating, pot-culture, etc. The leaves are of different shapes and all colors of the rainbow. 15 cts. to 50 cts.

CUPHEA platycentra. Cigar Plant. Small, tubular red flowers, tipped by ash-colored stamens; they cover the plant thickly. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

DAHLIAS, Dwarf and Tall, Show, Pompon and Cactus. A fine collection, in 65 best selected sorts. Flowers of all colors. Flowering clumps, 15 cts. each, \$10 per 100.

DRACÆNA indivisa. A very useful plant for decorations of all sorts. Leaves narrow, plain green, drooping outward gracefully. 15 cts. to \$1.

D. terminalis. Maroon, with bright red variegations, and pink tinted leaves. 50 cts. to \$1.

ECHEVERIA. The thick, succulent leaves of the Echeverias grow in neat, dense rosettes, which render them of great service in bedding. 5 cts. each, \$4 per 100.

E. glauca. Silvery leaves; scarlet flowers.

E. Californica. Sharp-pointed leaves and yellow flowers.

FERN, Maiden-Hair. (Adiantum.) Admirable for decorations or specimens, because of its graceful growth, filmy foliage and shining black stems. 10 cts. to 50 cts.

Basket Ferns. Best sorts. 10 cts. to 25 cts.

FICUS elastica. Rubber Plant. Handsome even when small, with but few leaves, and very stately and elegant when old and tall. The leaves are very thick, broad and smooth. 50 cts. to \$5.

FEVERFEW, Matricaria. Bears a small white, pretty flower. The foliage makes good edging for flower beds. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

FUCHSIAS, Ten Best Varieties. Single and double, with flowers in all the richest and daintiest Fuchsia colors. 5 cts. to 25 cts.

GAZANIA splendens. A very handsome trailing plant, with large heads of yellow flowers. 10 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

GERANIUMS. Our stock of Geraniums is very complete, including over 60 sorts of the old and new varieties in both double and single flowers. We make a specialty of growing these most satisfactory of bedders in very large quantities, and can supply them at short notice. The colors run through all the shades of red red and scarlet to a very light pink and white. Of our stock we mention but a few of the most popular. 10 cts. each, \$8 per 100.

Gen. Grant, Single. Bright scarlet; accounted the best of its color for bedding.

Gen. Grant, Double. Vivid scarlet; flower and truss large.

Asa Gray. Double pink; a rich, soft color.

Grand Chancellor. Double; dark scarlet.

La Favorite. The finest double white Geranium.

Master Christine. Deep pink; dwarf; single.

Summit of Perfection. A very bright and free-blooming double scarlet.

Mad. Salleri. The best of silver-leaved Geraniums; dwarf; leaves small and round, silvery green, with white edge.



DOUBLE GERANIUM.

GLADIOLUS, Choice Mixed. Will give brilliant spikes of bloom in a great variety of colors. \$2 per 100.

Extra Choice Mixed. A special and select assortment of varieties and colors. \$4 per 100.

HELIOTROPE, Chieftain. The finest and sweetest variety in this fragrant genus. Flowers lilac, in large trusses.

HYDRANGEA. See under Deciduous Shrubs.

IVY, English. See Hedera, under Climbers and Creepers.

German (Senecio). For baskets, vases and room decoration. 5 cts. to 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

LOBELIA. Upright and trailing varieties, 5 cts. to 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

Crystal Palace Gem. The best upright species for bedding. Flowers rich, deep blue.

L. erinus speciosa. A lovely trailer for baskets, vases, edging, etc. Flowers ultramarine blue.

L. gracilis. Flowers light blue ; spreading.

MADEIRA VINE (Boussingaultia). The well known, rapid-growing, luxuriant climber. Good tubers, 5 cts. to 10 cts.

MARIGOLD, Twelve Best Sorts. All bright, distinct colors. 5 cts. each, \$4 per 100.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM. Ice-Plant. Pretty flowers and leaves, all a-sparkle with an ice-like incrustation. A trailer. 5 cts. to 10 cts. each, \$4 per 100.

M. crystallinum. Two varieties, with white and pink flowers.

M. crystallinum variegata. Leaves variegated.

MUSA ensete. The Banana. Magnificent leaves, of soft, light green, with crimson mid-rib ; massive, yet extremely graceful in effect. 50 cts. to \$1.

MYOSOTIS palustris. The dainty blue Forget-me-not. 5 cts. to 10 cts.

MYRSIPHYLLUM asparagoides. The indispensable green wreathing and trailing Smilax, with fine, glossy, lasting foliage. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

NASTURTIUM. See Tropæolum.

PALMS. These, by right of their royal leaves and stately, graceful habit, are everywhere given first place among foliage plants. We keep them in many sizes, the prices varying with age, variety and size, from 25 cts. to \$50 each.

Areca lutescens. Broad, glossy fronds and rich, yellow stems. 50 cts. to \$35.

Cocos Weddeliana. Finely divided fronds, as light and feathery as those of a fern. One of the most beautiful small Palms. 25 cts. to \$2.

Cycas revoluta. Long, large, fern-like fronds, rising in a thick crown from a broad, common vase or trunk. \$1 to \$15.

Kentia Belmoreana, Very light and graceful in effect, with leaf divisions somewhat curly. 25c. to \$8.

K. Forsteriana. Bright, green, crisped fronds ; strong-growing. 35 cts. to \$5.

Latania Borbonica. The best and handsomest of the broad-leaved Fan-Palms. 25 cts. to \$25.

Phœnix reclinata. Curving, wide-spreading fronds, with long, narrow pinnæ. Extremely graceful. 1 to \$5.

Oreodoxa regia, the Royal Palm, and a number of other handsome sorts, can also be supplied.



ARECA LUTESCENS.

PANDANUS utilis. The Screw-Pine. Narrow, dark green leaves, forming a plant of elegant, fountain-like outline. 25 cts. to \$20.

P. Veitchii. Leaves marked with broad bands of white. 25 cts. to \$5.

PANSIES. Strong plants of the very best strains. 50 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

PHLOX Drummondii. One of the most brilliant, free and faithful blooming of all summer bedding annuals; many colors in best distinct strains. 25 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

PRIMULA sinensis, The Chinese Primrose. A standard winter-bloomer, unexcelled in its season for bright and persistent bloom. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

SALVIA splendens, In the blooming season every branch and branchlet bears a torch of flaming scarlet. 6 cts. each; \$5 per 100.

SMILAX. See Myrsiphyllum.

TROPÆOLUM major and minor. Tall and Dwarf Nasturtiums. The second is as much esteemed for brilliant effects in bedding as the first is for covering trellises and unsightly objects with its luxuriance of beautiful leaves and gay flowers. All colors in popular varieties. 5 to 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

VERBENAS in variety, For bedding, vases, etc. A fine assortment of colors. 50 cts. per doz.

VINCA major variegata. One of the prettiest trailing vines for baskets and vases. Leaves broadly margined with white. 10 cts. to 35 cts.

VIOLET, Marie Louise. Double blue flowers, with sweet and subtle perfume. The best variety for general culture. Young plants, \$2 per 100. Strong clumps, 15 cts. to 25 cts.

ZINNIAS, Finest Double. One of the freest-blooming annuals, with flowers in a multiplicity of colors and shades. 50 cts. per doz.

Seeds.

The purchaser prepays express and freight charges, and also postage on seeds sent in bulk. Postage on small quantities sent by mail we prepay.

VEGETABLE SEEDS. We keep on hand a full line of the purest tested seeds of all the more important vegetable crops. These may be ordered of us in any quantity and of any good varieties at market prices.

FLOWER SEEDS. Stock complete, select and pure, as in the case of Vegetables. All standard sorts and all the best varieties can be ordered or purchased of us.

GRASS SEEDS FOR LAWN AND FIELD. Our Lawn Grass Seed is all thoroughly recleaned, and can be furnished in any favorite mixture, Central Park, Evergreen, etc. All the standard Pasture, Field and Forage Grasses can also be supplied in large or small quantities.

We sell all our own Seeds at fair market prices.



VERBENAS.

INDEX.

	Page		Page		Page
Abies	15, 16	Cuphea	46	Lobelia	47
Abutilon	43	Cupressus	17	Loniceria	27, 32
Acer	2-4	Currants	41	Lychnis	34
Achillea	33	Cut-Flowers	2d page cover.	Madeira Vine	47
Actinidia	31	Cydonia	25	Magnolia	10
Æsculus	4	Cypress	13	Mahonia	22
Ageratum	43	Cytesus	7, 25	Maple	2-4
Akebia	31	Dahlias	46	Marigold	47
Alder	4	Deciduous Shrubs	23	Mesembryanthemum	47
Alnus	4	Delphinium	33	Morus	10
Alternanthera	43	Deutzia	25	Mulberry	10
Althæa	23	Dianthus	34	Mulberries	42
Aloysia	43	Dicentra	34	Musa	47
Alyssum	43	Diervilla	25	Myosotis	47
Amelanchier	4	Dogwood	7	Myrsiphyllum	47
Amorpha	23	Dracæna	46	Nasturtium	47
Ampelopsis	31	Echeveria	46	Negundo	10
Amygdalus	23	Elæagnus	25	Oak	11-13
Andromeda	5, 23	Elm	14	Pæonia	27
Anemone	33	Esculent Roots	42	Pæonies	34
Anthemis	33	Eulalia	34	Palms	47
Anthericum	33	Euonymus	25, 32	Pandanus	48
Aquilegia	33	Eupatorium	34	Pansies	48
Aralia	43	Evergreens	15	Papaver	34
Araucaria	43	Evergreen Shrubs	21	Philadelphus	27
Aristolochia	32	Exochorda	25	Phlox	34, 48
Armeria	33	Fagus	7, 8	Picea	18
Asclepias	33	Fern	46	Pine	18, 19
Aralia	5, 23, 24	Feverfew	46	Pinus	18, 19
Arborvitæ	20	Ficus	46	Platanus	11
Ash	8	Fir	18	Plum	11
Aspidistra	43	Flowering Crab	11	Poplar	11
Aster	33	Fontanesia	25	Populus	11
Astilbe	33	Forsythia	25	Preface	1
Azalea	23, 43	Fuchsias	46	Primula	48
Beech	7, 8	Funkia	34	Prinos	27
Begonia	43	Fraxinus	8	Prunus	11, 27
Berberis	24	Gazania	46	Ptelea	27
Betula	5	Genista	34	Pterostyrax	27
Bignonia	32	Geraniums	34, 46	Pyrus	11
Biota	17	Ginkgo	13	Quercus	11-13
Birch	5	Gladiolus	47	Raspberries	42
Blackberries	42	Gleditschia	8	Retinospora	19
Box	21	Glyptostrobis	9	Rhamnus	27
Buxus	21	Golden Chain	7	Rhododendrons	22
Caladium	43	Gooseberries	42	Rhodotypus	27
Calendula	43	Gymnocladus	9	Rhus	13, 28
Calla	43	Halesia	9, 25	Ribes	28
Calycanthus	24	Hardy Ornamentals	2	Roses	28, 32, 35
Canna	44	Hardy Perennial Plants	33, 34	Rustic Work	2d page cover.
Caragana	24	Hawthorn	7	Salisburia	13
Carnations	44	Hedera	32	Salix	13
Carpinus	5	Hedge Plants	30	Salvia	48
Carya	6	Helianthus	34	Sambucus	28
Castanea	6	Heliotrope	47	Seeds	48
Catalpa	6	Hemerocallis	34	Shellbark	6
Ceanothus	24	Hemlock	15, 16	Silver-Bell	9
Cedrus	17	Hibiscus	25	Smilax	48
Celastrus	32	Hickory	6	Sophora	13
Celtis	6	Holly	22	Spiræas	28, 29, 34
Cephalanthus	24	Hollyhocks	34	Spruce	15, 16, 18
Cephalotaxus	17	Honey Locust	8	Staphylea	29
Cerasus	6	Honeysuckle	32	Strawberries	42
Cercis	6, 24	Horse Chestnut	4	Sweet Gum	9
Chamæcyparis	17	Hydrangea	25, 47	Symphoricarpus	29
Cherry	6	Hypericum	26, 34	Syringa	29, 30
Chestnut	6	Ilex	22	Tamarix	30
Chionanthus	7	Iris	34	Taxodium	13, 20
Chrysanthemums	45	Itea	26	Taxus	19
Cladrastis	7	Ivy	32, 47	Tecoma	32
Clematis	32, 33	Japan Cypress	19	Thuja	20
Clethra	24	Judas Tree	6	Tilia	13, 14
Climbers and Creepers	31	Juglans	9	Tools and Fertilizers	2d p. cover.
Cobæa	45	Juniper	17, 18	Tropæolum	48
Coccoloba	45	Juniperus	17, 18	Tulip Tree	9
Coleus	45	Kalmia	22	Ulmus	14
Colutea	24	Kerria	26	Verbenas	48
Convallaria	33	Kœlreuteria	9	Viburnum	30
Corchorus	24	Larch	9	Vinca	32, 48
Coreopsis	33, 45	Larix	9	Violet	48
Cornus	7, 24	Laurel	22	Walnut	9
Coronilla	33	Ligustrum	26	Weigela	30
Cosmos	45	Lilac	27	Willow	13
Cotoneaster	25	Lilium	34	Wistaria	32
Corvulus	25	Linden, or Lime Tree	13	Xanthoceras	30
Crataegus	7	Liquidambar	9	Yew	19
Croton	46	Liriodendron	9	Zinnias	48

Hardy Ornamental Trees

PLANTS, VINES, FRUITS
ROSES, SHRUBS, ETC.



CHARLES FREMD

RYE NURSERIES

RYE, NEW YORK